The Weekly Post.

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THINGS FOR REMEMBRANCE.

f our eyes, the good beholding, were to evil only blind,
More to praise and less to censure, doubtless we should daily find.
Are there none of all around us worthy of our love and trust?
Pride too often sits in judgment, and the sentence is unjust!

Many a time some thoughtless error we account a bitter wrong,
And in sullen, silent sorrow over it are brooding long,
Knowing not we to another thus are giving keener pain;
That the history fairly written shows for us a darker stain.

f we on the page of memory noted words and actions kind:
Made no record of a grievance ever in the book of mind;
Other lives would seem far fairer as we read each brighter line,
And the light to them imparted on our lonely lives would shine.

From earth's weaknesses and follies none are altogether free;
Frail and human are the noblest; frail and human too, are we.
Purer eyes than ours are looking, and the pen of truth can write
Much to shame and to condemn us, hidden yet from mortal sight.

Beaver Falls, Pa. S. C.

AN ORIENTAL MONSTER.

[By Frank Vincent, Jun., Author of "The Land of the White Elephant."]

The recent news from Burmah is so startling that it is inevitable that a general interest should be excited in that strange land and its inhabitants. One need hardly be surprised to hear of atrocious deeds perpetrated by the rulers of barbarous or semi-civilized countries; but that a potentate even so low down in the scale of enlightenment as the King of Burmah should seek to appease the wrath of the evil spirits in whom he is said to believe by burying alive seven hundred men, women and children, makes a more than ordinary appeal to the imagination and execration of the Christian world. Yet this is what King Theebau is said to have done. The audacity of the deed is increased by the fact that within three hundred miles of the capital, Mandalay, where this massacre took place, was stationed an English garrison several thousand strong. The report is contradicted, and may be untrue, but meanwhile the "institutions" which afflict Burmah give color to any account of credulity which the reader of the daily journals may vouchsafe.

For instance, the government of Burmah is a pure despotism. It therefore protects the chief ruler in any crime, however horrible or nefarious, he may choose to perpetrate, and enables him, with impunity, to hold the lives and fortunes of his subjects in the hollow of his hand. He is the father of the state; the mandarins and the magistrates bear a similar relation to the provinces and departments over which they respectively preside. The laws are created in accordance with the grossest instincts of savagery, and are the full expression of ferocious principles of which certain laws in our own country may be regarded as faint reverberations. Bribery thrives in the rankest luxuriance. What is there named justice is founded upon the celebrated Institutes of Menu; but the most unfortunate thing that can happen to a citizen is to fall into its clutches, unless he be rich enough to buy himself out. If a litigant is wealthy, the suit is apt to be a long and costly one, and a decision is frequently given in favor of him who pays the highest. A favorite mode of trial is that by ordeal. In accordance with this principle of equity the party that can remain the longer beneath the surface of the water, or that shows the most endurnnce in immersing his finger in boiling water or melted lead, is in the right and comes forth victor. Punishments are extremely cruel. For murder and treason, decapitation, drowning, and burning alive are most in vogue. For offenses less heinous, maiming, branding, imprisonment, slavery, the stocks, and laboring in chains are held in reserve. Cruel floggings are all but universal, and are inflicted even upon the highest officers of the State. There, as in China, the bamboo is the invariable instrument; and the fear of the cane, which in these regions is the beginning of wisdom, may be said to influence all Eastern Asia. The system of forfeits and fines is more rigorous than that prescribed by Mosaic law. If a man steals a horse, he must surrender two; if an ox, he must surrender fifteen, a buffalo, thirty; a pig, fifty; a young foul, one hundred; a man, ten, or four if he conceal him. These requirements, indeed, are the best part of Burmese law. The fact that I wished to emphasize is that, in the main, the laws are cruel, and that justice means injustice.

It would seem that this ought not to be the case in a land so immediately bordering on British territory. The most facile mode of reaching it is by traversing about four hundred miles of British ground—a lovely province named Pegu, taken from Burmah in 1853, the date of accession of the present King's father. The kingdom of which we speak is a very secluded portion of Farther India. Accessibility is not easy excepting by the route named. The locality is between Hindostan and the Bay of Bengal on the west, and Siam on the east. Mandalay, the capital, is on the great Irrawadi River, about seven hundred miles from its mouth. The city is nearly a mile square, and is surrounded by a high brick wall. Macadimised avenues one hundred feet wide intersect each other at right angles. The grass-roofed houses, mostly built of bamboo, are raised a few feet from the ground on posts; in some of the principal streets, however, the structures are of wood, and are two stories in height. Lying upon a plain, the general aspect would be very monotonous but for the pagodas, monasteries, and image-houses; which sprout up in every direction, and lend diversity of contour and color. The population may be placed at 100,000. The trade is mainly controlled by Chinese merchants. At the time of my visit, a few years ago, less than a score of European residents were there. These were mostly officials of the English government, which since the last war has always maintained a political agent at the capital. Upon the advent of the present King that officer became convinced that wisdom demanded his withdrawal. The entire population of Burmah is not more than 2,500,000; the whole extent of territory is 600 miles in length and 400 in width.

The King, who alone decides upon peace or war, and who dispenses at pleasure imprisonment, torture, and death, resides in a palace, the walls surrounding which are double, the inner walls inclosing seventy-five acres of ground. Within this space are found the royal pagodas temples, barracks, mint, law courts, monasteries, military store-houses, and finally the magnificent Hall of Audience, built of dark wood intricately carved and gayly ornamented. Here is the abode of the White Elephant: here are the library and the various palaces of the King and royal family, and it is needless to say that the families of the pre-eminently married potentates of Asia necessitates a perfect labyrinth of imperial residences. The style of architecture in all these fabrics is highly ornate. The roofs are lofty and pyramidal, and the edifices are always built upon piles raised five or six feet from the ground. The King dwelling here in the midst of his wives and favorites, has the satisfaction of knowing that the entire domain of Burmah is owned by the crown. His revenue is $5,000,000, but this sum proving too trifling for his orgies, he has lately created lotteries which his subjects were forced to subscribe. This method of raising money is quite as effective as that of the old King, which was to buy goods at a very cheap rate, and to serve them out at a very dear one, as pay to his troops and followers. These grossly badgered victims were afterward forced to sell the goods at an enormous sacrifice.

It is in this barbarously magnificent residence that King Theebau has the hourly opportunity of snuffing up that incense of flattery of which most monarchs, whether civilized or uncivilized, can scarcely have too much. He is not only "Lord of Life and Death," but enjoys a score of other titles. Among these are Mighty Lord; Glorious Sovereign of Land and Sea; Possessor of Mines of Rubies, Amber, Gold, Silver, and all Kinds of Metal; the Lord under whose Command are innumerable Soldiers, Captains, and Generals, the Lord who is King of many Countries and Provinces, and Emperor over many Rulers and Princes, who wait round the Throne with the Badges of the Authority; the Lord who is adorned with the greatest Power, Wisdom, Knowledge, Prudence, and Forethought; the Lord who is rich in the Possession of Elephants; the Lord who is the greatest of Kings, the most Just and most Religious, the Master of Life and Death; Sovereign of all the Umbrella-bearing Chiefs; the Sun-descended Monarch. In announcing these appellations categorically the royal Chamberlain needs a cultivated memory; but probably his collection of past bamboos and his dread of future ones produce as fine an effect as the best system of *memoria technica*..

When I first saw the gentleman who enjoys these titles he was occupying a position which, though neither comfortable nor dignified, was in accordance with the strictest etiquette of the Burmese court. I was at that time honored with an audience with his father—an event which I have described at some length in *The Land of the White Elephant*. The Crown Prince was a tall, slight young man, with fine piercing eyes, and an unusually intelligent expression. The simplicity of his attire was slightly contradicted by the presence of two enormous diamond ear-rings. This simplicity he has retained since his ascension to the throne, when the ornaments which principally distinguished his appearance from that of an ordinary Burmese citizen were a spray of diamonds worn in his hair, and worth the value of a province, and a ring whose solitary sapphire is, doubtless the richest in the world. His extreme handsomeness rendered his attitude on the above mentioned occasion the more noticeable. He was lying at full length, face downward, before the throne, his nose literally touching the floor. Upon the royal dais sat his august father, King Mounglon, in shirtless majesty, Mounglon died in 1878, and the Executive Council, consisting of the four principal ministers of state, immediately elected Theebau to the throne. Absolute authority proved more than the untrained mind of the young man could bear. Instead of seeking advice from his father's old and trusted counillors, he surrounded himself with young men and minions of his own age, and began that career of debauchery in which he has since proved so signal a success. He emulated those ancient heroes of infamy who are known to history as the rulers of Rome, and probably no crime accomplished by them has been left unachieved by him. In this manner he has become known to the world. He disposed of claimants to the throne by immediately putting to death all who in the remotest degree could feel an interest in that direction. The doings of Herod, Nery, and the King of Dahomey pale their ineffectual fires and hide their diminished heads compared with those of the Easters Majesty. Of the hundred and ten children left by his royal father, all but three were put to the slaughter. One cannot call the King of Burmah "brother" without feeling that the executioner is on his track. Some of these princes and princesses were flogged to death, others were buried alive, many were drawn and quartered, and not a few were blown to atoms with gunpowder. Several ancestors of Theebau have, I believe, acted quite as badly. The dynasty extends back for one hundred and thirty years, and is stained with bloody crimes. One of the old kings drowned his uncle, who was said to have conspired against him, and then proceeded to pass his life in fishing and drinking. His fondness for water was confined to that in which he found his pisctory pleasures, and he soon procured for himself the name of the "drunken fishing king." Another ancestor, no further back than 1781, reigned only seven days. He was then deposed, placed in a red sack, and thrown into the river, his queens and concubines being burned alive. His successor destroyed an entire village where a conspiracy had been discovered. All the inhabitants, young and old, and of both sexes, were dragged forth and committed to the flames. Even the priests did not escape. All perished together on a gigantic pile of wood which had been erected for that infernal purpose. The village houses were then razed, the ground was ploughed, and a stone was erected as a commemoration, a malediction, and a warning. One king used to punish his delinquent ministers by spreading them upon their backs in the glare of the sun, with weights on their chests, till they expired. From 1837 to 1845 King Tharawadi led a life of the most royal debauchery and imperial intoxication. His favorite pastime was to assassinate a once favorite minister or companion who had suddenly become inimical. He paid the penalty of this murderous sport by being smothered to death in the recesses of his palace. His amiable son and successor devoted his regal genius to cock-fighting, ram-fighting, and gambling. To compile a catalogue of the executions that took place during his reign would tire the wrist and patience of a Hercules. King Theebau, therefore, may be thought worthy of the blood which sends its ferocious corpuscles coursing through his veins.

The people of Burmah, as will be gathered from the foregoing remarks, have been long acustomed to scenes of violence and bloodshed. They are simply slaves to the lust and rapacity of their ruler. It is for this reason that the holocaust reported to have been offered by the present monarch may perhaps be a fact. Astrologers are an influential sect in this remote part of the world, and it is not improbable that so stupendous a sacrifice was instigated by them. No nation on earth, excepting the Hindoos, are so superstitious. They practice divination, they believe in witches, they wear talismans, and they use love philters. As fatalists they rival the Arab and the Turk. Their religion, that of Buddha, forbids the killing of any of the lower animals; perhaps it is on this account that they take revenge on their own species, and count man's life of little worth. For instance, if a person is accidently killed by another, reparation is made by paying the price of his or her body, according to a nicely adjusted scale, which takes even the thousandth part of a dollar into account. I have heard of people being killed by inches, but never, till I went to Burmah, did I know that their lives were valued by mills. But in this strange land, the life of a new-born male child is gauged at $2 50; that of a female child, $1 75. One would like to understand the moral principle which underlies the difference in these equations. A young boy is valued at $6 25; a girl ot $4 37½. The price at which a young man is estimated is $18 15; a young woman, $20 62½ Upon what physical or psychical basis should there be this differentiation, amounting to $1 87½? The Burmese consciousness alone can tell. Though these are ridiculously low valuations, the greatest intrinsic worth is attached by this nation to its young women. The elephant, however, is valued at $50, or at more than double the rate at which the charms of the most highly appraised human being are measured. But in fact the royal white elephant takes rank immediately after the royal famlies. The Cambodian king is actually styled the First Cousin of the White Elephant; and should it be true, as has been reported, that Theebau has died from his excesses, the Burmese, in the absence of all legitimate successors, may take a new departure, and allow this beautiful and illustrious animal to ascend the blood-empurpled throne.

King Theerau, whether alive or dead, does not appear to advantage when compared with his royal neighbors, the King of Cambodia, or the brilliant young potentate of Siam. These three peoples and countries are similar in many respects; the chief difference is in their rulers. A few years ago, contrary to all Eastern tradition and etiquette, the monarchs of these two adjacent realms vacated their respective thrones for a while, and travelled, the one to Java and India, and the other to Peking and Hong-Kong. Even so limited a view of the outside world as this, and amid nations not totally at variance with themselves in the general significance of their institutions, must have materially broadened the ideas of these semi-savage monarchs. When such travels are extended to countries where a higher plane of civilization prevails, and when they are shared generally by the vain and brutal sovereigns in that hotbed of despotism, who shall say what changes will not gradually creep into those torrid sanctuaries of tyranny, and throw over them the glamour of a splendid metamorphosis? Even now we learn that the King of Siam will be here in a few months, and when he returns home in December he will have the opportunity of comparing and contrasting all that is best in the respective civilizations of the United States and Europe.

Away from Mandaly I found the Burmese a simple-minded, indolent race, frank and courteous, fond of amusement, delighting in gay-colored apparel, friendly among themselves, and hospitable to strangers. But in the capital the tyrannous rapacity of the King and the unblushing venality of his officers created an influence which was but too sadly reflected in the bearing and deportment of the people. Throughout Burmah there were the strangest minglings of truth and error, sense and fatuity. For the past twenty years the country has been in a unique state of transition, and the conflict between old barbarism and new civilization has produced the effect of a rainbow illuminating chaos. Burmah, unlike Japan, has not yet become magnetized by Europe and America. Still, something has been effected, not only by English, French and Italian merchants, but by the American missionary. A French protectorate has made Cambodia known to civilization and recognized by commerce. Under an English protectorate Burmah would realize law and order where anarchy and panic now prevail. Something like this is needed for the salvation of a nation on its march to progress by the monstrous vagaries of a barbarian maddened with despotism and drink. Meanwhile it might be of service to Burmah could some of the superfluous regicides of Europe be transplanted to her soil.

Young Kalloch's Training.

Young Kalloch, now in jail at San Francisco, is a regularly ordained Baptist preacher, the son of a preacher, and the grandson of a preacher. He was brought up on the Bible. Prayer has been a familiar sound in his ears ever since he began to understand the meaning of words. He has heard hundreds of sermons, and latterly he has preached them himself. As a minister it has been his professional business to expound to sinners the ten commandments and the precepts of Christ, including that one about returning good for evil. Yet all this has not prevented young Kalloch from shooting the man who shot his father.

ONLY A LETTER.

Only a letter,—uncanny and crumpled;
A few meagre words scattered over the page,
A half sheet of paper, with tear-drops still spotted,
And "pot-hooks and trammels" of feeble old age.

Only a letter,—yet mother's hand wrote it,—
Mother! who guarded my youth with her love—
Mother! who nursed me in sickness and sorrow—
Mother! gone now to the green isles above.

Only a letter,—in father's bold writing—
Words of such cheer as a father can give—
Scattered and broken, but full of his kindness—
Full of advice how to work and to live.

Only a letter! how father did love me;
For I was his youngest, his pet and his pride.
O tell me—does father still love me as dearly
As ere he crossed over the turbulent tide?

Only a letter,—the voice of a sister
Comes wailing again to my heart as I read—
The voice of a martyr—a drunkard's poor victim—
Deserted and lone in the time of her need.

The wife of a drunkard! Both lives are now ended.
Here lies her last letter, grown yellow and dim!
No "worm of the still" in the land they have entered,
No ghost in the closet—no skeleton grim.

Only a letter—the lines broad and curving—
The words rounded out in a hand firm and bold;
A grand, daring spirit—one fearing no danger.
Yet murdered—by friends—for a share in his gold.

And here are his letters, each breathing devotion,
Each full of the promise the future had wrought.
These letters are sacred—a brother's handwriting—
Each page in its wording with tenderness fraught.

Only these letters are left as a token—
Yellow and faded, and crumpled with age.
Yet reading them o'er brings me back to my childhood
Ere either had treaded the world's dreary stage.

Perhaps some great end has been gained by their sorrow;
Perhaps I shall know when I pass to my rest,
For mother, and father, and sister, and brother,
I know I shall meet in the land of the blest.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1880. ORLENA S. MATTISON.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

A Pretty Little Story, Not Wholly Fiction.

[From the French of Aurelien Scholl.]

In the chamber on the first floor in the Avenue Montaigne, a woman was dying. From the apartment itself, which was almost empty, it would have been difficult to discover to what class of society the dying woman belonged. The salon was empty. Not a single piece of furniture remained in it. Some old blue velvet curtains were still hanging at the windows, doubtless because the brokers had disdained to take them. It was old velvet, yellow at each crease and eaten away by dust. In what had been the dinning room there remained only a dilapidated cane-seated chair and a little table of white wood, covered with bottles of all kinds. On the floor were two or three dirty towels still wet, a sponge and a chipped salad bowl, that served as a wash basin.

The bed room was evidently the only room that the baliffs had spared. There a threadbare carpet still covered the floor. At the foot of the bed was a large arm-chair placed as if it were a sentry-box. The stuff curtains had been left, but a practiced-eye would have seen by the rents in the muslin curtains that a rapacious hand had torn away the lace.

Two billets of wood were smoking sadly in the fireplace, having for sole companion a kettle, from which emerged two or three leaves covered with a white foam. The room was lighted from a sanded courtyard in the midst of which a close-cropped grass plot humiliated itself at the foot of an acacia. The leaves had fallen; the black, gnarled branches, twisted into knots, were waiting for the rays of spring in order to put on a little verdure.

"Madeleine," murmured the sick woman, "I am thirsty."

A woman of some fifty years, who was standing near the window, came up to the bedside and poured a few drops of potion into a glass. Then she raised the head of her mistress, approached the glass to her lips, and said:

"Does Madame la Comtesse suffer much?"

"Yes, there is fire there," replied the sick woman, placing an emaciated hand on her breast.

The woman, who was dying thus in a deserted and desolate room, was no other than the Comtesse de San-Castelli, about whom there was so much talk a few years ago. Now, of her past luxury, there remained only an Indian shawl of a reddish brown, embroidered with gold, in which she wrapped herself up for want of a bed cover.

The success of the Countess in the world of fashion had not been forgotten, and more than one European prince still keeps a medallion in which the features of the fallen idol have remained young and smiling. To-day her black hair seems to fatigue her enfeebled head with its weight; life has already retreated from her hollow cheeks and pale brow. A dry and jerky cough tears her bosom; at the age of thirty-five death has marked her as his own.

A sovereign, who had enriched her, had left before her for the regions where go the souls of those who have souls. The prince X., her third loved, has ruined himself and disappeared. The banker L., who had given the Countess her hotel in the Avenue Jena, can no longer even pay his margins at the Bourse. It is only by a miracle that he has been able to escape the hand of the law. He was not declared a bankrupt personally, but the company that he directed has gone to join the swarm of companies that are of no account. Raoul is in Africa with his regiment; Gontran is married; Adrien has disappeared. A hurricane of ruin has blown upon all her old adorers. The two or three who have held out have been wearied by repeated requests for money; another is placed in such an elevated region that he is unapproachable.

The Countess has sold her jewels, one by one, and after her jewels her toilets, and after her toilets her furniture.

She has still but one only friend, Dr. D——, whose fortune she made, but Dr. D—— himself, whose fortune has been encroached upon by unlucky speculations, has scarcely anything to live upon but the income obtained from his practice. Still he comes to see the Counthe every morning, and after each visit at leaves a louis on the corner of the chimney piece. It is this daily louis thss has hitherto kept the Countess and her chambermaid.

Madeleine, who has seen the horses and carriages and diamonds, who remembers the days when the Countess had fifteen servants and fifty admirers, cannot believe that these times will not return.

As for the husband of the Countess he never knew his wife. The marriage was arranged by the Prince de M——, and a post of three thousand francs a year was given to the ruined decendant of a great family in exchange for his title. He saw his wife during the marriage ceremony, then he took possession of his post, and sometimes he read with mediocre interest in the newspapers that the Countesse de San-Castelli was obtaining great success at St. Petersburg and at Paris.

It did not seem to him that she was his wife, and when he was questioned on this subject the Count replied coldly: "I believe that she is a relation who has turned out badly."

Madeline had passed more than thirty nights in the large armchair at the foot of her mistress' bed. The doctor said: "That woman needs rest. There are Sisters of Charity who have imposed upon themselves the mission of watching over the sick. I will send you one tonight."

At 6 o'clock a sharp ring and rattling noise was heard, produced by a bell-rope pulling a broken spring. Madeleine went and opened the door. A sister of Charity followed her.

"Here are the potions," said Madeliene, "this one every ten minutes, that one every hour. There is still a little wood in the corner."

Madeliene went to share the bed of a chambermaid, a friend of hers, who lodged in a neighboring hotel, and the Sister of Charity took her seat at the foot of the bed.

Mme. de San-Castelli asked to drive. The Sister raised her head gently; then the sick woman, instead of drinking, fixed her large black eyes on the face of her Sister.

"How old are you?" she asked.

"Eighteen years, Madame."

The Countess murmured to herself: "Eighteen years!" drank greedily, and resumed, as she let her head fall back on the pillow.

"Do you know that I am going to die?"

"They did not tell me so, Madame; perhaps there is still a possibility of saving you?"

"Saving me!" cried the Countess, with irony, "and why? Life means youth and beauty. I am already dead, my child."

The Sister opened the book of her order which she had brought with her and began to read.

This young girl had the most charming face that artist ever dreamed of. Her's was an improbable beauty, shining forth with sweetness and holiness. The white band that confined her pure ivory brow hid her hair, leaving visible only her eyebrows, which might have been traced with Indian ink, so delicate and correct were their lines.

The Comtesse de San-Castelli contemplated her with admiration and envy. Suddenly she exclaimed:

"Are your vows eternal?"
"Yes, Madam."
"What is your name?"
"Sister Rose de Lima."
"But your family name?"
"It is forbidden us to reveal it, Madame."
"Why?"
"It is the rule of the order."
"Still, you may tell me if you have any parents."
"None, Madame."
"Your mother?"
"I never knew her."
"Your father?"
"He is dead."

Wearied with so persistant an investigation Sister Rose de Lima asked gently if the Countess would have a little tisane.

"No, thank you," replied the Countess, and then suddenly she added, "you are more dead than I am, young girl! To-morrow, perhaps, a spadeful of earth will bury even my memory, but I have had of life all that life can give. You will only have known wall, bars and silence—dry bread, prayer and austerity. When I entered a salon I used to raise a murmur of admiration as I passed along. I have queens and princess weep with rage. The horses pranced at my door and adorers crowed my staircase. I have worn on my brow a diamond that Semiramis would have envied, and I have melted more pearls than Cleopatra. Noise, movement, luxury, flattery, all that I have exhausted, without departing from an inflexible motto: 'Shine, seduce, and love not.' Poor young girl, you might have all that if wished—"

The Sister of Charity rose:

"What are you saying, Madame? Do you not see what these vanities are? You have had all that, and I am happier than you are. If I had need of consolation, the history of Mary, the sister of Martha, would suffice. For me a contemplative life has replaced an active life. In the depths of my solitude I love to lose myself in mute adoration, and I forget the world that passes in view of the world which does not pass."

The voice of the young nun had assumed a sonority full of enthusiasm.

"Just now," she added, "you spoke to me of my father. I received his last sigh and his last benediction. I cultivate that cherished souvenir like a precious plant, and I should fear to see it crushed and withered outside of the retreat that I have chosen."

Mme. de San-Castelli interrupted her:

"Vanities, did you say? And what is life without its cortege of pleasures? In human passions there is sometimes a a mixture of the giantic. To be beautiful is to reign. A cavalier who loved me killed himself at my feet; he gave me there what he would have given to no other. I have been adored like a goddess of antiquity. To make one's self the rival of God is something high and terrible. Little as our life is, it is enlarged by pleasures, and takes a peculiar importance by the profusion of our disdains and the number of our victims."

Sister Rose Lima placed her hands on the Countess' lips as if to arrest her words.

"You are feverish" she said, "You blaspheme and you pain me."

Mme. de San-Castelli seemed to reflect.

"Nevertheless, I have loved, I have loved once in my life. I was sixteen. What has become of him? I was carried away in the whirlpool of life. But if he were there my life would be sweeter. Open that casket I pray you, Sister. Here are my papers—My certificate of birth—Florence, 10 October—Maria Theodora Dasti."

The Sister advanced slowly toward the bed, holding out her hands.

"The man whom you loved," she murmured, "was named Gabriel?"

"Yes," cried the dying woman, "Gabriel de Beryls. How do you know that?"

"It was he who brought me up."

"Your father?"

"Gabriel de Beryls."

The Countess continued wildly:

"You were born in Italy. He brought you to France after my treason—and he is dead!"

The poor woman sobbed. Sister Rose de Lima had fallen on her knees and hidden her face in her hands. The Countess seized and covered her with feverish, passionate kisses.

"You did not, then, know who I was when you came here?"

"My father never pronounced the name of Castelli."

"True; for him I was never anything but Theodora Dasti. But tell me, how did he die? What did he say?

"He died with one hand in mine and the other in that of his best friend—an old man—a priest."

The Countess raised up her daughter.

"You are my redemption," she cried. "I shall die in peace. Go, fetch me that old man."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

TO A WIFE.

The world goes up and the world goes down,
And the sunshine follows the rain;
And yesterday's sneer and yesterday's frown
Can never come over again,
Sweet wife,
No, never come over again.

For woman is warm, though man be cold,
And the night will hallow the day;
Till the heart which at even was weary and old
Can rise in the morning gay,
Sweet wife,
To its work in the morning gay.

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

THE CZAR was 62 years old Saturday.

ST. TAMMANY'S long special train at Syracuse cost $3,500.

MRS. MARY MCGOWAN, aged 100 years, died in New York last week.

TWENTY-EIGHT of the Empress of Austria's hunters have been sold at Dublin.

GENERAL WHEELER, the Confederate cavalry commander, is writing a history of the war.

JUDGE BLACK, Mrs. Black and their granddaughter, Miss Shunk, sailed for Europe Saturday.

100,000,000 pounds of oleomargerine were consumed in this country last year, passing for real butter.

IT is said that Leadville will lose half of its population by the great rush to the Gunnison country.

M. MOREL, a wealthy banker of Paris, has been fined in a police court for biting off the thumb of a rival.

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has had his photograph taken in his regimental uniform in eleven different postures.

SENATOR EDMUNDS will spend the summer in Burlington, Vt., with his family, which will sail for the United States on May 8.

STATE TREASURER SAMUEL BUTLER is preparing to assume his official duties at Harrisburg. His family will remain on the farm, near Cambria Station, Chester county, and he will spend his Sundays under the family tree.

A PIECE of land in Nantucket was sold recently for $100 but before the purchaser could obtain a title the deed had to receive the signatures of seventeen heirs, to secure which it journeyed to Europe, California and other parts of the world.

LAWYER C——(entering the office of his friend, Dr. M—— and speaking in a hoarse whisper): "Fred, I've got such a cold this morning that I can't speak the truth.' Dr. M——, "Well, I'm glad that it's nothing that will interfere with your business."

A COLORED woman died at an asylum for the aged in Washington on Thursday, who is said to have been 117 years old. She was the widow of a sailor who was killed in the war of 1812, and has been drawing a pension for over sixty years, being the oldest pensioner on the widows' roll.

EIGHT HUNDRED and twenty-two deadhead tickets are distributed for first nights at the Theatre Francais. Two hundred and twenty-three go to the press, 75 to the administration of the theatre, 118 to the societaries, 60 to the employees, 85 to authors and 60 to artists playing in the piece.

A MAN, named Peterson, while looking after stock on the South Coquille, Oregon, was attacked by a panther. Peterson was so badly injured that he was not able to get home until the following day. His life was saved by the timely assistance of his dog, which fought the beast furiously with vengeance.

THE ex-Queen of Naples goes daily to the Hippodrome at Paris, and is taking lessons in circus tricks on horseback, a servant throwing balls to her, which she catches going at full gallop and leaning back so that her head almost touches the horse's tail. The King stands watching her with mute admiration.

JASPER JAMES CARGILL, a student in the California College, at Mendocino, made a heavy wager that he could walk and run 600 miles in six days. He believed that the plan usually adopted by pedestrians, that of doing their utmost during the first twenty-four hours, was a mistake, because it brought about exhaustion at the beginning of the journey. His time table was for an even hundred miles every day. He proved a wonderful walker, and apparently demonstrated the soundness of his theory. On each of the first two days he covered exactly 100 miles, in an average of twenty hours. On the fifth day, however, he fell ill, and was compelled to stop. He intends to repeat the experiment.

FROM the *easy expectoration, increased respiratory power of the Lungs*, and the *removal of irritation*, manifest from cessation of Cough and other alarming symptoms, after using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, it is clear that the formation of tuberculous matter is not only stopped, but that already deposited is being carried away.

THE BRIBERS SENTENCED

One Year in the Penitentiary and $1,000 Fine.

A Disagreeable Surprise for the Defendants.

Scenes in the Court Room—Predictions of an Early Pardon.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh POST.]

HARRISBURG, PA., April 26.—It is a mild way to put it that Harrisburg was awestruck by the sentence of the legislative bribers by Judge Pearson to-day. It is the general subject of comment, even excluding the interest in the Convention. Kemble's wife, daughter and son came here with him yesterday. An imprisonment of one or two months in jail was the utmost that was expected, and in the expectation of that, arrangements had been made to furnish apartments in the prison. One of Kemble's lawyers tells me the scene was thrilling in court when Judge Pearson said "You each be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania by separate and solitary confinement at hard labor." The audience involuntarily rose to their feet and a subdued murmur of approval pervaded it. Kemble turned to his lawyer, made a remark, and then faced it out bravely. Poor Rumberger, for whom there is a pretty general expression of sympathy, made a scene but the Judge cut it short by declaring, however he felt as a man, as a Judge he must do precisely with the wealthiest of men in court as with the veriest beggar that can come before us. Rumberger's family is scattered. His wife is ill, and his acquaintances say he cannot survive his present disgrace and affliction. For the others there is very little expression of sympathy. But predictions are general among the citizens they will be pardoned before they are removed to the Penitentiary. On the other hand, it is asserted, Attorney General Palmer and Lieutenant Governor Stone will not consent to a pardon, and the only way it can be secured is by the removal of the Attorney General, and Hoyt will not venture on that. Kemble, I have the best authority for stating, acted contrary to the advice of his counsel, who told him to take his thirty thousand dollars a year income and go to Europe for four or five years. They estimated Judge Pearson correctly, but Kemble, who has always moved in the full tide of Cameron power, believed it would sway Judges and Pardon Boards and refused to go. He merely anticipated a few week's nominal confinement in the parlor of the jail or a cell in the Penitentiary. Solitary confinement, hard labor and striped clothes, is the result.

Representative Wolf, of Union, the head and and front of the prosecution, is in the city, and is well satisfied with the result. He says Judge Pearson did by rich and influential men as he would have done by poor men, and that is justice.

Harrisburg streets are lively to-night with the gathering throngs of the State Convention. Kemble, Petroff, Salter, Rumberger and Crawford are in the midst of it, for the jail is in the center of the city. But they are feeling for the first time the power of outraged law behind stone walls and iron bars.

The severe sentence has created a profound feeling among Republican politicians. Cameron wants to save Kemble from the Penitentiary, but how? Gov. Hoyt, Secretary Quay and the Philadelphia "Boss" McManus left for Philadelphia to-night to consult the clans. It is believed a movement will be started at once to drive Palmer from the Attorney General's office. Kemble will be kept in jail here three or four weeks to work out the scheme.

J. M.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 27.—A good deal of sympathy is expressed for William F. Rumberger of Armstrong county, and one of the members of the Legislature sentenced to the Penitentiary by Judge Pearson for bribery. When Rumberger was thrust behind the bars last evening, he stood close to the cell door talking like a maniac and protesting that no one should make him sleep there. "Gentlemen, I want to go to a my hotel; I must go there; I cannot stay here. My wife's dying: let me go," he cried repeatedly. Many who attributed his ravings to his great grief thought he would fully recover by to-day, but instead he has kept constantly growing worse until now he is a complete imbecile. To-night Dr Presen, physician of the Harrisburg jail, was sent for to attend Rumberger, and the physician states that the unfortunate convict has lost his reason on account of this imprisonment.

There is already a movement on foot among the friends of Kembele *et al.* to secure a special meeting of the Board of Pardon and effect the release of all the riot bribery convicts. The trouble will be to get the Attorney General and Lieutenant Governor to agree to such a proposition. Recorder Farr intimated to-day that there would be a meeting called to consider the cases. As the Sheriff will remove the prisoners to the Penitentiary in about ten days, according to custom, action in the interest of the convicts must be taken before that time. Rumberger will be more thoroughly examined and if it be true that he is really insane and not shamming he will be removed to an asylum. It is quite probable that a good deal of sympathy will be felt for Kemble Petroff and the balance of the convicts on account of Rumberger's misfortune. His punishment is severe enough, God knows, if he has lost his reason, but that is n reason why clemency should be shown th others.

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SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1880.

MEANEST ACT IN HISTORY.

The most scoundrelly device ever invented in this country to injure a public man is the TILDEN income tax suit, which has been nursed by the HAYES administration with the utmost care and tenderness. This sort of malignity is about up to the level of the brains and conscience or the Fraud, who is diverting a quarter of a million annually from the public treasury as bribes and hush money to the knaves who counted him in.

A few facts only are needed to show the baseness of this persecution of TILDEN. The Income Tax law left it optional for a man to make his own returns or to be assessed by a Government officer, to whose assessment fifty per centum of the amount might be added as a penalty. Some years Mr. TILDEN chose one course and some years he chose the other. He had an equal and a perfect right to choose either. He paid in full, and promptly. Thousands of citizens in all parts of the country had their income taxes assessed in this way. If the government suffered loss it was because its own officials failed in their duty.

But years after the tax had been assessed and paid, and because Mr. TILDEN had become prominent in politics against the party in power, it was concluded by the partizan officials at Washington that the Government's own officer—not Mr. TILDEN mind you—had not assessed him enough, and a suit was brought against him for the alleged deficiency. It was thought to injure him in the public estimation by such a suit. Could there be a more scoundrelly device? Of the many thousands in the country who paid their taxes in this way, TILDEN has alone been prosecuted. We know prominent Pittsburghers who paid their income tax by this method of assessment, and have heard of certain shoddy patriots, rolling in the luxury of fat contracts, who evaded the payment of any income tax whatever. An attempt was made to get from the Treasury Department a list of persons whose taxes were assessed and paid in the same manner as Mr. TILDEN's, but it was refused. Such a publication would at once have exposed the persecution of the pending proceedings against TILDEN. HAYES and SHERMAN wouldn't allow it.

TILDEN's resistance to this iniquitous proceeding, by every method within his resources as a lawyer, is entirely to his credit. He deserves honor for it. The attenuated proportions of Fraudulent HAYES' soul—his utter littleness and lack of manhood—are splendidly illustrated by the countenance he has given these suits. Stealing the Presidency was in the nature of a gigantic crime, but this income tax persecution shows the spirit of the sneak thief or stool-pigeon.

THE IRON COLLAPSE.

A leading business man and manufacturer gives it as his opinion, that the iron boom will prove a costly experiment, and that the iron interest will lose more than it made. If the loss was confined to that branch of trade it would not matter, but it has produced a derangement in other industries which are now feeling the pressure. Raw material has advanced, whilst the manufactured articles declined, and no orders in many branchess of trade.

Outside the legitimate demand for iron that existed, there was a fictitious stimulant brought in, which was expected to play an important part in the the presidential campaign this summer and fall. In this Senator DON CAMERON with other leading iron men in this and other States took a hand. It was on this flood tide of prosperity GRANT was to float into power, as he did at his second election, and the people deceived as they were then. But the collapse reached a head before it was intended, and the future is anything but comforting to trade, which has been violently wrenched from its natural channels and made the sport of speculators and politicians.

HEREDITARY TRAITS.

It is much safer for the *Gazette* to denounce the spirit of caste at West Point than at home, and it therefore does it with a looseness, ignoring the facts that stare it in the face in its own business relations, its home circle, its society goings-on, its churches and schools, its orphan asylums, and above all in the make up of its Republican ticket, which has for a sign board, "no nigger need apply." About the only place hereabouts where there is equality of the races is in the county jail or penitentiary, and there theoretical Republicanism is an enforced principle and not a voluntary one. Even in the cemeteries, after the poor darkey is done with this world, Allegheny county Republicanism ostracises him and tumbles his bones into a colored gallery. No wonder we see and hear so much indignation pumped up about the "fell spirit of caste" at West Point. It is the Republican method of discounting its own sins. If there is such a thing as audacity in hypocrisy this certainly is. The *Gazette* does it bravely. In discussing the West Point matter yesterday, our neighbor lays down this axiom:

> It is a principle of scientific law that the characteristics, tendencies and views of every race are transmitted to their children, where they frequently reappear with overwhelming fervor.

And so, on this "principle of heredity" it must account for Col. FRED. GRANT's emphatic speech in the presence of his illustrious papa, that "no —— nigger should ever graduate from West Point." And further, as a large majority of West Point cadets and officials, from Gen. SCHOFIELD down, are Republicans, the cadets being appointed by Republican Congressmen from Republican families, it is as clear as the *Gazette's* fundamental axiom on the transmission of hereditary "tendencies and vices," that the moral, mental and physical bulldozing of negroes has its origin in the Republican homes of the free North, and is the lesson the cadets take to West Point from their fathers, mothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and cousins. We guess this is about the nearest approach the *Gazette* has come to bedrock facts in the dreary and canting columns it has devoted to the subject.

ARTISTIC ELECTION FRAUDS.

If nothing else can induce the *Gazette* to give some consideration to the election frauds of its party in Philadelphia, instead of wandering away off to the South for wickedness of this sort, the development of high art in stuffing ballot-boxes and fabricating returns, in the moral Quaker City, certainly should do so. The Philadelphia *Times* discourses with pure aesthetic flavor, on election frauds as a fine art; it points out the regular old time ballot smasher, the rude rounder and repeater, and sneaking forger have had their day, and Philadelphia politics, under the inspiring genius of KEMBLE, PETROFF, SALLER, QUAY and other patriots, has developed a high art in election frauds that challenges admiration for its masterly boldness as well as nicety of execution. The *Times* has been studying up three schools which have their several disciples among the leaders of the dominant party. Of the performances of one KOPF it says:

> He jams his hand into the ballot-box, scoops up a handful or two of tickets that he doesn't like, casts them to the winds and tumbles in a handful of tickets that he does like. His sytem brought the desired result; but is it entirely artistic according to modern high art in teaching that elections don't elect?

Councilman MOUAT, high on the list of Republican managers, operates in a peculiar fashion. Says the appreciating critic of the *Times*:

> He is less heroic; his lines are softer, his coloring more delicate, but he claims that his result is as grand if not grander than that of his brother artist. He doesn't scoop up tickets out of the box, scatter them about and replace them with others of his own choice. On the contrary, he allows the ballot-box to rest, and he gently dashes his artistic pen at the return papers, alters the aggregate returns for the rival candidate so as to elect his man, and throws a halo of repose about his picture that he claims to be the perfection of art.

But there is another school—the Buckley-Prettyman—which has a quiet elegance and effectiveness that challenges the *Times'* admiration,

> They neither rifle ballot-boxes of their tickets nor arbitrarily alter the figures of the returns. They efface the irregular, inartistic lines of obstinate voters by quietly pasting stickers, leaving the name of their candidate over the name of the other candidate, and thus the tickets come out right, the figures foot up right, and the result is all that the highest conceptions of art could wish.

Some of these good people are now *en route* to the State's prison, *via*, the criminal courts, and with their enforced abstinence from political work and the seclusion of KEMBLE, PETROFF, and their "pals," the Republican canvass is likely to be embarrassed in Philadelphia this fall.

THE OVERTHROW OF TAMMANY.

The result of the double New York Convention at Syracuse was unquestionably a triumph for TILDEN, but it was also much more than this. It was a triumph of the Democratic principle that the majority shall rule over the Tammany doctrine that a minority which cannot rule is entitled to ruin. The Buffalo *Courier*, one of the most ably conducted Democratic papers in the State of New York, is inclined to regard this feature of the Convention's work as the most significant to the New York Democracy, as well as to the Democracy of the country. Declaring that the Democrats of the State "rallied around Mr. TILDEN not so much because they preferred him to other leaders, but because the blow from which the party suffered last fall had been aimed at his person," and that the Convention "was an uprising of the Democratic ranks in maintenance of party integrity and in rebuke of party treason," the *Courier* says:

> Such a demonstration, we firmly believe, is the best prelude now possible for a successful campaign in this State. Under any lower standard demoralization and defeat would have been almost inevitable. Whether Mr. Tilden does or does not again become the national standard-bearer, his friends in and out of this State must be content with the vindication he has received and which party principle has received in his person, as against the brutal war waged upon him by his New York enemies. Had he been stricken down at Syracuse and the Tammany revolt proclaimed triumphant, what hopes could there have been for Democratic success in the coming contest?

Syracuse has therefore, in our opinion, done a good stroke of work in preparation for Cincinnati. And this, we may add, was the almost universal feeling of those present at the late convention. Those who regretted most deeply the dissensions of the party were as hopeful as others that a happy issue from them is at hand. This feeling found expression in the response made to the Tammany memorial, when the convention declared itself "persuaded that the deliberative wisdom of the National convention will result in such action as will secure the triumph of the Democratic party in the State of New York and in the Union in the ensuing Presidential election." It only needs that the Democracy of the nation shall declare its will and the party of this State, we trust and believe, will yield assent—with all the more readiness and enthusiasm, perhaps, in view of the exercise of soul through which it has passed during the year gone by.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Philadelphia *Times* contains a short biographical sketch of Judge BLACK by W. U. HENSEL of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*. It is cleverly written and unquestionably true.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* makes the unfeeling remark, that Western Democrats since the failure of Eastern candidates for the Presidency want to browse with a steer from another pasture.

JOHN KELLY calls the TILDEN end a faction, after the fashion of we the people of England, that is the opinion of the three bolting delegates in Allegheny, leaving a miserable faction of thirty-six behind to make out credentials.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* threatens that if the State Convention adjusts the Philadelphia contests, in any other way than WALLACE's way, "the party in Phiadelphia will be utterly destroyed." This is the KELLY tactics over again. We believe the State Convention will settle the question in a fair way, so as to harmonize the party and not continue existing dissensions.

ACCORDING to a special despatch to the Galveston *News*, a gentleman who had considerable conversation with General GRANT while in Texas, states that the General gave it as his opinion that if no nomination was made at Chicago on the first or second ballot, WASHBURN or EDMUNDS would come to the front. General GRANT is not alone in this opinion; it is almost universal.

C. L. MAGEE of this city carries the news to Senator CAMERON at Washington, that the Pennsylvania delegates at Chicago will adhere solidly to "the old man." The Philadelphia *Press*, which has pretty accurate knowledge about the strength and purpose of the Blaine men, vouches for the fact the delegation stands 36 for GRANT and 22 for BLAINE. Unless GRANT is nominated before Pennsylvania is called, there will be a rumpus in the delegation.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* says, *ninety* delegates voted against TILDEN in the Syracuse Convention. Yes; but why didn't you give the other side which showed 295 for TILDEN. The only test vote stood 80 anti-TILDEN, and 295 in his favor, leaving nine delegates unaccounted for. The *Patriot* whines for JOHN KELLY, which sustains a prevalent belief a certain Senator gave him aid and comfort in his bolt against ROBINSON last year.

A DELEGATE from Wyoming slung into the *Congressional Record* of yesterday fifteen pages of blank verse, copy righted, in support of his bill providing for paintings in the Capitol, commemorating the life of the Savior. This raised a jolly row in Congress, and it is a pretty good burlesque, saving the solemnity of subject, on the prepared speeches of the ERRETTS of the House, which are printed but never delivered. The upshot will be that Delegate DOWNEY's poetry will be stricken from the *Record*, but what an advertisement the man has got.

THE last lingering expectation that General Grant would get out of the Presidential race before suffering defeat, is fading out,

The theory now generally accepted is that he was in 1875 hungry for a third term, and only torn from it by the whisky trial scandals.

This, it is said, is the secret of his intense animosity to Secretary Bristow, who was guilty of doing his duty, even when the President's personal favorites had to suffer.

And about a column more of the same sort from the Republican *Commercial* of Cincinnati. We are beginning to be afraid the loyal North won't nominate GRANT after all. He is our main hope.

WE print on the third page of to-days' POST an extract from Judge BLACK's *North American Review* paper, on "General GRANT and Strong Government." It is in the best style of that bold thinker and trenchant writer. Judge BLACK holds that the first of duties for the friends of free government is to settle the third-term question; "for this third-term innovation is to arbitrary power what a rat-hole in a Dutch dyke is to the surging waters of the ocean; if not stopped up, it must become a huge crevasse, submerging all the land." If the Republicans have not the virtue to do it at Chicago, the people will at the polls in November.

AS THE evidence shows TILDEN could have had the Republican Returning Boards or electors for the buying of them, and as he refused to invest, and as HAYES *did* invest and is now paying out $260,000 a year as bribes and hush money in the way of official salaries, we cannot accept the *Leader's* idea that the man who would not and did not bribe is a briber and the man who did bribe is a goody-goody saint. But this is not the first time thieves have raised the "stop thief" cry. The Presidency was for sale. Who bid for it—got it—is now using its revenues to pay for the perjury, forgery and fraud through which it came to him? HAYES, of course. TILDEN got a quarter of a million the most votes, but he didn't get the Presidency. He declined to buy the thing that was his by right. That is the whole story. Just give the people a chance to vote on it.

JOHN KELLY made another speech in New York on Saturday threatening the Democracy of the Union if they, by a two-thirds vote at Cincinnati, should nominate Mr. TILDEN, he (KELLY) would bolt the nomination and work to defeat the nominee. Should KELLY's threats succeed, and he be successful in dictating the action of the National Convention, we commiserate the fate of the candidate nominated under such auspices. The right of a faction to say a certain man shall *not* be nominated does not differ from the right of a faction to say a certain man *shall* be nominated for the Presidency. It is the rule of a minority—of one man. Nothing more undemocratic has been attempted in our political history—but it will not be successful. All accounts agree, KELLY's movement is petering out, and that he finds it an entirely different matter organizing a threatened bolt against the National organization from what he did against Governor ROBINSON last fall.

IT was the late TOM MARSHALL of Kentucky, who, speaking one day of the Keystone State, said, "Pennsylvania has produced two able men—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN of Boston, and ALBERT GALLATIN, of Geneva." Our Legislature in selecting its marble representatives for the National Gallery, acted somewhat on this idea. Gen. MUHLENBURG, "devil Pete," went into the revolutionary war from Virginia, and served during the conflict as from that State. Returning to Pennsylvania after the war he served two or three years in Congress and resigned his place in the United States Senate to become Collector of Philadelphia. FULTON, who successfully applied steam power to navigation, and is to go into the National Gallery as a representative of Pennsylvania's progress and achievements in the mechanic arts, was born in Lancaster county, and went to New York city in his early manhood and thence to England. He never lived in Pennsylvania and his great work was accomplished in New York city, where he died.

NASHVILLE had an interesting and successful celebration on Saturday, in commemoration of its centennial. The first settlement on the site of the city was made April 24, 1780, when Capt. JOHN DONELSON and his company of one hundred and sixty persons landed there from their flatboat Adventure, having floated down the Cumberland from East Tennessee. These adventurers had come from Virginia and North Carolina in the track of DANIEL BOONE. They first founded the Watauga settlement in East Tennessee, and then determined to move further westward, choosing the flatboat as the vehicle which should carry them into the heart of the western wilderness. Nashville was at first called Nashboro', and derived its name from Gen. FRANCIS NASH, of North Carolina, a continental warrior, who fell mortally wounded at the battle of Germantown. The celebration of Saturday was gotten up under the auspices of the Tennessee Historical Society, and the people of Nashville and the State generally were very enthusiastic about it.

SEVERAL bills for the retiring of trade dollars have been presented in the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, of which Mr. STEVENS is chairman. That Committee has reported a substitute for these various measures, in which the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to cause to be exchanged, at the Treasury and its branches, legal-tender silver dollars for trade dollars at par, the trade dollars to be recoined into legal-tender dollars. The further coinage of trade dollars is prohibited. Of this particular coinage thus to be arrested, $35,989,360 have been issued since the adoption of the act of 1873 under which they were authorized, and $27,089,817 have gone to foreign countries. The currency value of the trade dollars is less than that of the standard silver dollars, though the former contain 7½ grains more silver than the latter. This is because the trade coin is not legal-tender. The Committee declare it to be absurd to have two dollars of different values—both bearing the stamp of the Government—in circulation at the same time.

Fidelity of a Veteran Clerk.

John Laub, the oldest clerk of the United States Treasury, died last Thursday after a faithful service of more than forty-three years. He was absent about but five days from his desk during the entire forty-three years of his service, although he was entitled to a vacation of thirty days each year. No other man in all that time ever did any part of the work that it was his duty to perform. In the room which he occupied is a set of books covering the entire history of the First Comptroller's office—eighty-six years and in those books appear but two styles of penmanship—those of John Laub and his father. Mr. Laub never allowed any person, not even the Secretary himself, to examine his books; but if there was ever an inquiry he would examine them himself, and read their contents to the inquirer. He was neatness itself, and wrote a plain round hand. He loved his books as if they were human and kept them wrapped carefully in oil-cloth, when not in use, but when compelled to take them from their case, he would handle them as if they were made of glass. He became a machine, and had he been transferred to any other duty would have been absolutely useless. He appeared at his desk at the same hour every morning, and went through the same routine every day. He walked to the department from his house and returned always by the same route, and his appearance at the same locality at the same moment each day was as regular as time itself. During his last illness he suffered much pain and anxiety because his work was neglected, and for fear some other person would touch his books, and relief was given him only by an order from the First Comptroller that they should not be disturbed.

JUDGE MACKEY of South Carolina, is at the national capital, to the infinite de-light of a considerable part of Washington which knows him and admires his genius. The Judge says South Carolina is getting on very well nowadays, increasing in prosperity and contentment. He is rather inclined to favor the third-term movement, on the ground that the ex-President is sure to capture enough Mexican territory to make twenty or twenty-five new States and he thinks with what the Southern whites have learned from the carpet-baggers they will be able to carpet-bag into those new States and "make New England grit its teeth by showing what can really be done in the way of cleaning out a conquered territory." The Judge has evidently made a study of Senator Benjamin Hill, of Georgia, of whom he says:—"There is Senator Hill, now, who occupied himself throughout the late war chiefly in investigating the question of safety in connection with the theory of projectiles. He was a great philosopher in his time of war, and he is a great warrior in the present time of peace. We are still suffering severely in the South from this class of post-mortem chivalry."

THE Supreme Court will meet at Lancaster in a couple of weeks, when it is expected the appeal of Messrs. Steinman and Hensel of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, from the decision of Judge Patterson, disbarring them, will be heard. The law provides that after all the homicides shall have been heard, writs of error like that of the editors of the *Intelligencer* will be disposed of. A great deal of interest naturally attaches to this case. Messrs Steinman and Hensel have no hesitation in declaring that their counsel will be Messrs. Refus E. Shapley, James E. Gowen and Col. A. K. McClure of the Philadelphia *Times*. Judge Patterson has as yet made no definite selection of counsel.

HOW the wish often fathers the thought in counting political noses is shown impressively by a table of the delegates to the Syracuse Convention printed on Thursday morning when the Covention met by the Syracuse *Courier*—an anti-Tilden organ. The table gives the Tilden men one hundred and eighty-three delegates, the anti-Tilden men one hundred and ninety-eight delegates, and classes three delegates as doubtful. The test vote in the Convention showed a Tilden vote of over two hundred and ninety-five and an anti-Tilden vote of eighty. Possibly there may be an equally destructive upsetting of tabular statements against Tilden at Harrisburg next week.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

The Situation Reviewed by a Republican Paper.

Tilden's Increasing Strength and Kelly's Waning Influence.

The delegates composing the two conventions at Syracuse have scattered to their homes. The friends of Mr. Tilden think they have won a substantial victory. The delegation to Cincinnati contains only six men opposed to Mr. Tilden, and assurances have been given they will not interfere with the will of the majority of the delegation. Everything indicates that the New York differences will be adjusted, and in the great National contest Kelly's influence will dwindle to nothingness. This view is commencing to strike the Republicans, a special correspondent of the *Tribune*, the leading Blaine paper of the State, discusses it as follows in a letter from Syracuse

It is just as evident that the action of the convention has strengthened Governor Tilden before the party in this State as that it has strengthened him in other States. His majority was the largest he has ever obtained. The platform embodies Tildenism from beginning to end. The delegation is solidly his, not only under the unit rule, but in practical effect. It is claimed that there are only six positive anti-Tilden men on the delegation, with four men on middle ground, giving him sixty active supporters out of the seventy delegates. This is a great improvement on 1876, when twenty-two votes were cast for Seymour in the meeting of the delegation, and Senator Kernan, in casting the vote of the State, was obliged to add that the number of delegates named would have voted otherwise but for the unit rule. In 1876, also, these twenty-two delegates constituted a force of active workers against Tilden. They went from delegation to delegation, in formal embassies, declaring in set speeches that Tilden could not carry New York, and using all their influence inside of the convention and outside, to produce this impression upon the public mind. This work will be done this year only by the Tammany bolters, who have now no standing in the party—having committed the great Democratic crime. Even one of the anti-Tilden speakers in the regular convention yesterday, Judge Miller of Seneca, censured Kelly by name and professed indignation that any one should urge any of his actions as precedents. When even the men who probably sympathize in secret with Kelly, feel that public references to him must take this tone, his loss of party standing is complete.

There will be no active opposition within the delegation at Cincinnati; because prominent Tilden men say that pledges to that effect have been received. Ex-Mayor Poncher, of Oswego, who is the most prominent of the six hostiles, is said to have promised that he will give no trouble. All this must have a most powerful effect, not only upon the result at Cincinnati, but upon the campaign in this State, if Tilden should be nominated. The party organization is firmly in his hands until the fall of 1881. There are only three anti-Tilden men on the State Committee out of thirty-three—Messrs. Scramling, Averill and Poncher, and the latter seems already to be looked upon as friendly. The Tammany men can hope for nothing from the party so long as they remain in their present attitude, and it becomes a practical question, therefore, how long they are likely to hold it. Outwardly they show brave faces, of course, and they may mean all they say. They showed last November that they meant all they said in September. But their situation is much worse than it was then. Many of the anti-Tammany delegates represent their Tammany friends as being in real dejection. Privately, many of them are said to feel that the separate convention was a gross mistake. Mr. Kelly persisted in the idea in spite, it is said, of much opposition. But calling a separate convention, selecting a separate delegation, and even nominating a separate Electoral ticket without waiting until the Cincinnati Convention had nominated Tilden, puts Tammany much further outside the party—too far outside ever to get back, as an organization, except by a complete surrender. The anti-Tammany leaders predict that Tammany will indorse Tilden within forty-eight hours if nominated.

But if Mr. Kelly should attempt to hold his men back, can he do it? That is the important question which the overwhelming Tilden victory here brings home to such Republicans as are relying too much upon the Democratic division for success next fall. It will take a good deal of courage to oppose a Democratic Presidential candidate who may have Custom Houses to give away. Last fall Tammany had a tangible grievance against Robinson, who was merely suspected of connection with it. The grievance is purely local. The Cincinnati Convention will hardly listen to orations about the unjust removal of a county clerk. By next fall a good many Tammany men will care more for the possible pickings of the future than the lost pickings of the past; and even the vindication of the interminable Gumbleton may have become a matter of minor importance.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GRANT'S NEXT VISIT.

"I've put a girdle round the world,
A loop through Mexico,
I've traveled everywhere, and weep
For some new place to go.

Oh, for a mountain to o'ertop,
An ocean to assault,
Or e'en a river grand would do,"
And echo answered Salt."

MISS MINNIE HAUK followed up her first successes in Naples as "Mignon" with a veritable triumph in *Carmen*.

THE simpler a girl dresses the better she looks, says an exchange. This probably explains why ballet-dancers have so many admirers.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says that Senator Morton was approached on the subject of taking a seat in Hayes' Cabinet, and positively declined to do so.

MR. JOSEPH MEDILL, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, continues to regard Mr John Sherman as the champion liar of America, and Joseph knows Mr. Eli Perkins.

THE widow of Gen. George H. Thomas is visiting Washington, one object being to see for the first time the equestrian statue erected in his memory by the Army of the Cumberland.

JUDGE W. H. WALLACE, of South Carolina, refuses to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State, for reasons which it cannot interest the public to know."

A WABASH man was recently tried for stealing milk from a neighbor's cow at night. The jury after mature deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty of milking a cow in the first degree."

POPE LEO XIII. was extolled in forty-nine different languages by the scholars of the Propagando, in poems on the anniversary of his elevation to the throne on the 18th instant, when a grand fete was held.

A COMMITTEE of the Ohio Legislature has approved a plan for registering yeas and nays by electricity with wires leading from members' seats to the Speaker's desk, and the experiment will probably be tried.

HERE is a nugget from the Pacific coast: A Dutch Flat man, the other day, picked up a rock to throw at a cow. The weight of it attracted his attention, and on examination it was found to contain over $100 in gold.

OF Mrs. Hayes, the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says that "nothing else so thoroughly proves her sincere Methodism as the way in which she attends all the funerals, mourns with those who mourn, and comforts the afflicted."

DURING the late British elections a pamphlet was largely circulated in Midlothian, entitled "Political Achievements of the Earl of Dalkeith" (Mr. Gladstone's opponent). It was neatly gotten up and when opened was found to contain some blank pages.

AN Illinois town elected a brakeman to the Legislature, and when his name was called on the first roll call, the yell he gave shook down the plastering in the corridor, and they had to try him fourteen times before they could understand what he said.

A YOUNG gentleman in a lager beer restaurant up town is known to be in love and to have given up eating. A sausage being placed in front of him, the other day, he was seen to toy with it awhile, and when he was asked what he was doing he said he was carving her name on the bark.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SENOR CASTELAR is going to lecture at Oxford in June on the points of resemblance and analogy, not only between the Spanish and English literatures, but also between the institutions and early municipal regime of both countries in the Middle Ages, before the house of Austria entered the Peninsula.

A MAINE man made his own coffin several years ago, and placed it in his stable loft. And now he has to go hungry and run ten miles a day to keep from growing too fat for the thing; and even with all that he may be obliged to commit suicide or have the coffin wasted. He is in a very distressing position.

SIX hundred barrels of whisky were lost by the sinking of the steamer Arabian in the Missouri River twenty-two years ago. All attempts to raise it failed; but now the course of the river has changed, and as this occurred in Kansas, it is hardly necessary to state that the whisky, which now lies forty feet under the sand, is to be dug for.

MR. JAMES PAIN, the popular novelist, has been the recipient of a munificent testimonial, as a recognition of his literary merit. Mr. Wrigley, an opulent paper manufacturer of Manchester, who died recently, leaving property to the amount of £700,000, left to the wife of Mr. Payn £2,000, and to each of the novelist's seven daughters £1,000.

THE total number of Turkish prisoners who fell into the hands of the Russians during the war amounted, according to a statement recently printed in the *Golos*, to 94,453 officers and men of all arms and branches of the service. The maintenance of these until the day of the signing of the Treaty of Berlin cost Russia over five millions of dollars.

GENERAL WASHINGTON, in a letter, which is now published for the first time, refers to Lafayette as follows: "He possesses uncommon military talents, is of a quiet and sound judgment, persevering and enterprising, without rashness, and, besides these, he is of a very conciliting temperand perfectly sober, qualities which rarely combine in the same person."

A NEW Lutheran church was dedicated in York County, Pennsylvania, a few days since, against which there was a debt of $10,311. The congregation raised a $1,000, and P. W. Gladfelter, the paper maker, then subscribed $1,000 for each of his four children, $2,000 for his wife, and $3,311 for himself, making his total subscription $9,311, besides the ground he had donated.

GENERAL GIBSON, of Louisiana, is a lucky man, and deserves his good luck. He is a member of the House of Representatives, a United States Senator-elect, and his party's nominee for Representative in the next Congress, with a certainty of re-election. His Senatorial term does not begin until 1883 and his constituents want to make sure of his staying in Washington until then.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND gave a farewell dinner Wednesday evening in New York to ex-Judge Jeremiah S. Black, who leaves with Mrs. Black on Saturday next for Europe. Among the guests were General Hancock, General Crawford, Chief Justice Sanford E. Church, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, Mr. D. Field, and Mr. Clarkson N. Potter. Mr. Tilden was invited, but was not present.

CAPTAIN MARTIN of Nashville, Tennessee, owns a piece of the dress that was worn by the wife of President Washington on the day of her husband's inauguration, together with the fan she used on the same occasion. The dress was a light silk, with stripes, embroidered with flowers of needle work. The fan is plain white, on which the only ornament is a silver-spangled wreath.

THE House Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill providing for the erection in Washington of a statue of the late General George A. Custer, which shall be a counterpart of the one recently erected at West Point, have received from Mrs. Custer a letter protesting against it on the ground that the West Point statue has no merit as a work of art, and bears little resemblance to her late husband to his friends shudder upon looking at it.

GENERAL JOSEPH W. REVERE died of neuralgia of the heart, in Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday. The general was sixty-eight years of age and was born in Boston. He served in both the Mexican war and throughout the rebellion, and was distinguished for his services at the battle of Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Fredericksburg, Yorktown and Antietam. The Revere House, Boston, was named after his grandfather, and Paul Revere, of revolutionary fame, was one of his ancestors.

OF the five daughters of Queen Victoria the Princess Beatrice, the youngest, will soon have remained the longest unmarried. The Crown Princess of Germany married at eighteen; the late Princess Alice of Hesse was married when she was nineteen; the Princess Helena married at twenty; the Princess Louise, who before until that time remained longest single, when she married the Marquis of Lorne, was about the same age that her younger sister is—that is twenty-three.

THE London *Tablet* writes: "Among the incidents of Wednesday's poll one excites our especial regret—the defeat of the only Roman Catholic candidate in England, Lord Edmund Talbot (brother of the Duke of Norfolk,) at Burnley. The total Conservatives worked well for him, but the radical and Irish element was strong to be beaten. Not a single English Catholic M. P.! Yet there are, notwithstanding, people who persist in asserting that England is becoming Roman Catholic!"

DURING the flush times of 1869 Oliver Bailey was one of the richest men in Kansas. He didn't know what to do with his surplus money and so put it in St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad stock. The stock was selling at $3 a share. When the hard times followed Bailey lost every dollar of his money in one way or the other. His fortune was at the ebb and he continued to hold his railroad stock as much worthless paper. Recently, upon the consolidation of the St. Louis and San Francisco with the Atchison and Topeka and Santa Fe., he sold out for a round million.

THE Hon. Stephen W. Downey, whose remarkable poem on "The Immortals" appeared in *The Congressional Record* of the 22d instant, is a native of Allegany county, Maryland, and was born at Westernport in 1830. He studied law at Cumberland with the Hon. George A. Pierce and went into the Union army at the outbreaking of the war. He removed to Wyoming in 1869, turned his attention to politics, and succeeded so well that he is now delegate from that Territory in the House of Representatives. He is described as "a slightly built man, with thick, bristly, brown hair, which stands up all over his head in an immense shock, full, closely cropped brown whiskers, and a mild, retiring air."

AN early betrothal is chronicled by the Elmira *Free Press*. Two young couples were married within a few months of each other, and from families that have been very intimate. In January last a boy was born to one of them, and he was welcomed as heartily as though he had been a prince in a reigning house. Last month a girl appeared to the other young couple. One evening last week the mother of the boy visited the mother of the girl, taking her child with her. Most of the members of both families were present. The mother of the boy took rather diminutive but costly ring from case, and, placing it on the finger of the girl scarcely a month old, solemnly engaged her son to the child, the matter to be ratified in the future.

THE death of Rev. David X. Junkin, D., is announced at Martinsburg, W. Va. He was widely known throughout the State. Born at Hope Mills, he graduated at Jefferson College in 1831. From 1831 he was a teacher of languages in the Germantown Academy. He studied theology at Princeton and was pastor of the Greenwich Presbyterian Church, Warren county, N. J., from October 24, 1834, until April 23, 1851. From 1837 to 1842 he was a professor of belleslettres in Lafayette College, with Professor Francis A. March as adjunct professor. He was pastor at Hollidaysburg from 1853 to 1860, and since 1866 has been pastor at New Castle, Pa. He was a strong and versatile writer, and was the author of some of our most popular hymns. He was buried on Saturday in the Greenwich churchyard, Warren county, N. J.

MRS. ZELL ACQUITTED.

After 3 Hours Deliberation the Jury Render a Verdict of Not Guilty

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post]

HARRISBURG, PA., April 22.—Although the evidence submitted by the Commonwealth in the case of Mrs. Catharine Zell on trial at Carlisle, was even stronger than that which caused her conviction last November, the jury to-night acquitted the prisoner after being out about three hours. The fact that the man who it was supposed had employed her to poison old Mrs. Mary Keihl, the murdered woman, was acquitted a few months ago, rendered a similar verdict in Mrs. Zell's case highly probable on her second trial which was awarded her by the Supreme court recently. Great interest was taken by ladies in Philadelphia to save the accused from the gallows to which she had been sentenced shortly after her conviction five months ago.

"CHRISTIANOS AD LEONES!"

ive the Christians to the lions!" was the savage Roman's cry.
d the vestal virgins added their voices shrill and high
s the Cæsar gave the order, "Loose the lions from their den!
r Rome must have a spectacle worthy of gods and men."

rth to the broad arena a little band was led.
t words forbear to utter how the sinless blood was shed.
sigh the victims proffered, but now and then a prayer
om lips of age and lips of youth rose upward on the air:
d the savage Cæsar muttered, "By Hercules! I swear,
rver than gladiators these dogs of Christains are."

en a lictor bending slavishly, saluting with his axe,
d, "Mighty Imperator! the sport one feature lacks.
have an Afric lion, savage; and great of limb, sting since yestereven; is the Grecian maid for him?"

e Emperor assented. With a frantic roar and bound,
e monster, bursting from his den, gazed terribly around.
d toward him moved a maiden, slowly, but yet serene;
y Venus!" cried the Emperor, "she walketh like a queen."

conscions of the myriad eyes she crossed the blood-soaked sand,
l face to face the maid and beast in opposition stand:
e daughter of Athene, in white arrayed, and fair,
zed on the monster's lowered brow, and breathed a silent prayer.
en forth she drew a crucifix and held it high in air.

, and behold! a miracle! the lion's fury fled,
d at the Christian maiden's feet he laid his lordly head.
ulle as she fearlessly caressed, he slowly rose, and then,
th one soft, backward look at her, retreated to his den.
e shout rose from the multitude, tossed like a stormy sea:
he gods have so decreed it; let the Grecian maid go free!"

thin the catacombs that night a saint with snowy hair
lded upon his aged breast his daughter young and fair;
d the gathered brethern lifted a chant of praise and prayer:
om the monster of the desert, from the heathen fierce and wild,
d has restored to love and life his sinless, trusting child.

—*Francis A. Durivage.*

IMPERIALISM DISSECTED

dge Black on the Third Term and a Strong Government.

e Success of the Plot will Destroy our Institutions.

'rom Judge Black's Paper in North American Review, on "General Grant and Strong Government."

At a very early period in our history he enemies of Republican principles ere thoroughly equipped, and entered tively upon the struggle for supremacy. ome of them got into the Convention hich framed the Constitution. At eir head was Hamilton, who laid bere the body their whole plan for a cenal government, which, if adopted, ould have completely extirpated the ghts of the States and the liberties of e people; a Chief Executive for life, mpeachable for any misconduct; a enate for life; a triennial House of Assembly; a Federal judiciary "for the determination of all matters of concern"; e Governors of the States to be appointd by the President. Of such a government, the tyranny and corruption must ave been perfectly unendurable if administered, as it was expected to be, by e men who proposed it; and doubtless would, in a very short time, have led to a onarchy in name as well as in substance. ut the Hamiltonian plan was defeated, nd under the auspices of Washington, adison, and their compatriots the resent system was framed, by which ertain powers, specifically enumerated, re bestowed on the General Government hile all others are expressly reserved o the States and the people; and this ystem is to be administered by agents f the people's choice, strictly accountble, subject to frequent rotation, and worn to keep within the limits of their egal authority. This government, so imple and so clear, so definite in all its rrangements of power, and so guarded gainst abuse, was hailed at home and broad as the best result of political wisdom that the world ever saw. I devoutly believe that the estimate of its friends was right, but I have no eulogy to make on it now. I merely claim that our obedience to it is due as a moral necesity. If a sworn officer willfully violates it, he is guilty of perjury; if its commands be habitually disregarded, the nation is politically ruined, and the people are defrauded of their rights.

But from the very first it had enemies who tried to subvert and substitute in its place the reign of arbitrary power. There has always been an unprincipled faction composed of persons who tried o rid themselves of the wholesome limitations which protected the equal rights of the States and the people. By frequent changes of name and the assumption of new shapes, by appeals to the baser passions, by combinations of special interests, by plausible but false interpretations of the fundamental law, by adroitly taking advantage of accidental circumstances, they have often succeeded in "drawing much people after them"—people who really loved free institutions, and had no intention to destroy the Government or depart from the traditions of the fathers. When their designs became known, the honest portion of their followers have uniformly fallen away from them. Perhaps no instance of this is more striking than the direct and positive refusal of the great mass of the Republican party, in 1876, to endure the nomination of General Grand for a third term.

That the present movement to that end means simply a conspiracy to wipe out the Constitution once for all, and have done with its restraints upon arbitrary power, is proved in so many ways that it admits no doubt. It is publicly urged by all its friends for the sole reason that Grant is a *strong* man. In the cases of Cæsar, Cromwell, and both the Napoleons, strength was the quality for which they were elevated to absolute power. It is the *might* of the ruler that overcomes the *right* of the people whenever a republic is to be strangled. Strength that governs with a rod of iron is always the recommendation of one who is to be made a monarch, insomuch that the work "king" (*Koenig*) signifies in the language we take it from exactly what General Grant's adulators habitually call him—*the strong man*.

But the strong-government idea has been set forth by its projectors in various authorized publications, manifestly intended to prepare the minds of the American people for the advent of despotism. Before Napoleon mounted the throne, certain well remembered articles appeared in the "Moniteur" to foreshadow the empire that was coming, to prove that a republic was too weak to be compatible with the interests of France, and to show that nothing would do but the strong government of one strong man. Precisely similar were the approaches of the other Bonaparte to absolute power. Here we have almost a repetition of those French articles. One of these, anonymous, but printed in a magazine of high authority, describes the Constitution of the United States as an effete system, adjudges State Sovereignty to be treason, declares the masses of the Northern Democracy unfit for self-government, anticipates that the South will cease to be formidable after the next census, and then gives a picture of the good time coming, when a central Government, with the State under its feet and the people at its mercy, shall exercise a controlling supervision over all elections, and regulate all domestic subjects down to marriage and divorce. What sort of a head this strong Government shall have, or how he shall be called, is not disclosed; but we are told to look for a change in the mode of choosing him, the present plan being antiquated and clumsy. * * *

In all countries and in all ages it is the uncontrollable impulse of public oppressors to call every man a traitor who is not willing to be a slave. In the eyes of the usurping tyrant and his sycophantic flatterers the most odious crime that can be committed is the assertion of his legal rights by a freeman. This crime Mr. Boutwell charges upon the Democracy, and gloats over the punishment they will get for it. He says that "the *spirit of rebellion*, of resistance to the Constitution, is manifested by a large class of citizens. These citizens *without exception*, are Democrats, and they receive aid and encouragement from the Democratic party."

Of course, I will not vouch for the absolute perfection of every individual who claims to be a Democrat. But that Democrats, as a body, or by party concert, have resisted the Constitution in any manner, or that they have not submitted even to the unconstitutional tyrany of the Federal Government with entire passiveness, is a falsehood so vile, so gross, and so palpable, that I will not believe Mr. Boutwell meant to assert it. What he did mean was to say that we have claimed our just rights by legal and peaceful appeals to the public conscience, in the courts and on the rostrum, at the polls and through the press; and he but speaks after his kind when he calls this the "spirit of rebellion," for, according to his theory, lawful opposition to unlawful power is always constructive rebellion. He is consistent with his creed when he warns us that this spirit shall be wholly extinguished, and that Democrats for indulging in it shall be remitted to a state of abject slavery, and deprived of all right to control their own affairs, either political or private; and, to that end, all traditionary notions of liberty, equality, and fraternity are to be set aside. "It is the *purpose* of the Republican party," says Mr. Boutwell "*to suppress that spirit*, to render it *powerless absolutely*, both in personal and public affairs, and it may happen in accomplishing this result the *example of Washington and the tradition of the fathers will be disregarded*." While I do not think that a majority of the Republican party would assist for one moment in carrying out this brutal threat, Mr. Boutwell is ample authority for the belief that the Grant leaders are not only insolent enough to utter it, but base enough to execute it, if they ever get a chance.

It is plain enough what prompts them to these desperate measure. When the elective franchise was given to the negro they thought they had legalized a sure mode of stuffing the ballot-boxes, and, so sustained, strong government promised to itself a life without end. But in the course of time the negroes ceased to stuff, and some of them began to vote. This was so contrary to all previous calculations that the friends of the strong Government could not realize it; they thought it must be caused by some mysterious application of physical force. To this day Mr. Boutwell is unable to comprehend the possibility of a free negro voting of his own head against a carpet-bagger who has robbed him, against a Freedman's Bank that has swindled him out of his earnings, or against a scurvey politician who has cheated him by false promises of forty acres and a mule. Therefore he believes, in the chimera of a bulldozer as much as Cotton Mather believed in witchcraft, and swallows as greedily the false and unreasonable evidence which feeds his credulity. He declares in this article that in the Southern States "any number of citizens are as a public policy of communities and states deprived of their civil rights;" that offices are held there, and power weilded, "though proceedings that are systematically tainted with fraud or crimsoned with innocent blood;" that "one vote of a white citizen in South Carolina is, as a fact in government, equal to three in Massachusetts, New York, or Illinois;" that there are persons in Congress who have no right to their seats, "and these persons constitute the majority in both branches." The monstrous outrages upon the known truth admit of one excuse and only one—Mr. Boutwell believed them.

But the sincerity of his belief in these false statements is no excuse for the pretense he makes of honest indignation. That is a sham, and he knows it. He and his *collaborateurs* in the strong government enterprise (including the strong man himself) have no conscientious objections to false or forced elections. They have no respect whatever for the right of the people to choose their own officers, State or national. The strength for which they laud their chief so extravagantly was never exhibited during his Presidency, except in coercing voters supressing true returns, or otherwise defeating the legal expression of the popular will.

Mr. Boutwell is, therefore, in no condition to speak on this subject as an accuser of others; the beam in his own eye disqualifies him to hunt for motes in the eye of his brother. Nor could he do General Grant any good even by showing that elections are now unfairly conducted. We desire, above all things, to have a free poll and a fair count, and we are much afraid that we will be permanently deprived of our right; but we do not look to Grant for redress or remedy. We do not trust the arch-enemy of honest elections to purify the ballot-box: for that would be "casting out devils by Beelzebub, the prince of devils."

I will make Mr. Boutwell a proposition. If he will name any kind of violence or intimidation which the Grant faction have *not* used to prevent a true poll, or any form of fraud which they have *not* practiced to falsify returns, or any sort of cheating in the count which they have *not* resorted to, or any species of the *crimen falsi* which they have *not* perpetrated as a means of swindling the majority; if they have *not* filled the seats of Congress with impostors whose object it was to misrepresent, injure, and degrade the States they pretended to come from; if they did not falsely procure the election of infamous men to every kind of State office, or when defeated put them in possession and maintain them there by force of arms; if they did not in 1876 defeat the known will of the nation by a most stupendous swindle—if Mr. Boutwell can show that these things and others like them were not done at divers times and places, under the auspices and with the approbation of General Grant and those friends of his who are now pushing him for a third election, then I will give up the whole case and promise to vote for his candidate. There! he has a chance to make one vote, without the risk of losing his own; for, if he fails, I will not ask him to vote my ticket; I will merely insist that he shall not hereafter turn up the whites of his eyes and pretend to be wounded in his virtuous soul, when a fugitive carpet-bagger tells him how he had to drop his plunder and fly for his crimes, because negroes were bulldozed at the South.

General Grant's own history and character as a civilian make it certain that those who support him are enemies of free and honest government. These third-termers are not madmen. They have tried Grant, and they know what he is good for. Those acts of deadly hostility to the Constitution which distinguished the period of his Administration they expect him to repeat. Those atrocious corruptions which made it the golden age of the public plunderer they look for again. I affirm that they intend this, not because they have said so in words, but because, being sane men, they can intend nothing else.

Doubtless he is a strong man—not mentally or morally strong—but plenty strong enough with an army at his back to spurn the restraints of law and break over the Constitution. It took a strong man to make such governors, and judges, and treasurers, and legislators as he made for the States, and to hold them in place by the bayonet; to force elections against the will of the electors, and to inaugurate a President who had been rejected by the people.

One manifestation of his strength hardly excited so much admiration as it deserves from his followers. During his last term he took from the Treasury, in flat defiance of the Constitution, one hundred thousand dollars in addition to the hundred thousand which was his legal salary. There was a transaction of Cæsar's with the Roman treasury not dissimilar to this—and Cæsar was a strong man; but Grant, more that Cæsar, showed that peculiar contempt of law which by his admirers is supposed to be *strength*.

Sometimes they tell us that he is not only strong but faithful. Faithful to what? To his own breeches-pocket; to the rich men who made him presents; to the carpet-bag thieves whom he fastened on the Southern States; to the corrupt rings that supported him in the North; to the returning boards who forged election-papers to suit him; to the tools of the vulgar force which thrusts his fraud down the throat of the nation—to all these he was faithful enough; but faithful to the Constitution and laws he never was. From beginning to end of his Administration he was treacherous to the most sacred trust that human hands can hold.

This is no railing accusation against General Grant, no harsh construction of his past acts, no detraction from his claim to a certain degree of personal respectability, no proof that as a despot he would not do as well as another. He is a mere soldier, with no knowledge of law and no conception of the purpose for which civil institutions are made. When elected President, he took the Government on his hands as a mere job to be done for the interests, of those who employed and paid him, without caring what rights other persons might suffer. Horace's description of a military chief governing strongly in civil affairs has never in modern times been so perfectly realized:

"Jura negat sibi nata; nihil non arrogat armis."

He did not stop to inquire what was in that Constitution which he swore to preserve, protect and defend, if he had taken an oath to destroy it, his hostility would have been neither less nor greater. If there be one provision of the Federal compact more perfectly clear than any of the others, it is that which reserves and secures to the States all sovereign authority, jurisdiction, and powers, except what are specifically enumerated and expressly given to the General Government; but, clear, as this is, General Grant never could see it. When a politician came to him (especially if he came with a present in his hand), and told him that the States had no rights, and the doctrine of State sovereignty was mere treason, he believed it firmly and acted accordingly. He himself has furnished conclusive proof that, when he stretched forth his rapturous hand and took from the public Treasury a hundred thousand dollars more than his lawful salary, he had never read or heard about that part of the Constitution which forbids the compensation of a President to be increased "during the term for which he shall have been elected." It probably never struck him that it was bribery to accept money and lands and goods from men whom he immediately afterward appointed to the highest offices in his gift. When to this is added the proneness of ignorant ambition to that Cæsarian rule of ethics which declares everything right which is done *regnandi causa*, you have a character dear to the heart of strong government, but utterly unfit to be trusted by a people who desire to be free.

However that may be, all evidence shows that the object of pushing General Grant for a third term is not to give us an honest and legal administration of our public affairs, but to set up some system of absolutism without law, or, as Mr. Stevens said, "outside of the Constitution." What form or title shall it have? If its projectors succeed, will they give us an imperial despotism, open and avowed? Or will they curse us with the heavier and more degrading affliction of a rotten republic?

If my soul could come into their counsels, or mine honor be joined unto their assembly, I would tell them that their success now will bring them hideous ruin in the long-run. For a little while it may increase their fortunes, or swell their personal consequence, and gratify their contemptuous hatred of the States and people under their arbitrary rule. But strong government is a weak contrivance, after all, and never lasts. Its front is of brass, but the feet it stands on are always made of clay. Let those who would identify their interests with Grantism think well how unsafe is the protection they are seeking.

J. S. BLACK.

The Milk in the Cocoanut.

Gath gives an explanation of the energetic movements of Senator Wallace in this State against Mr. Randall. He is consumed with envy lest the Speaker should mark above him. The writer states:

I went to the reception of the Manhattan Club to-night, and found very little conversation or excitement about the Syracuse Convention. The impression prevailed that Mr. Tilden's struggle was a posthumous one. Jimmy O'Brien, the most communicative person present, said: "I know the men on the Cincinnati delegation personally, and, they are Randall men. That is the man who is going to get the vote of New York. They may give Tilden a complimentary vote if they fully understand that he won't run. but Faulkner, the head of the delegation, and Boss McLaughlin, and all the leading fellows on it, are for Randall. He can carry this State, too.

This tallies with what Senator Wallace said to me in Washington one week ago—that they were saving the delegations in hn different States in the name of Tilden, but meant to vote them for Randall.

RULES FOR WHIST.

If you the modern game of whist would know,
From this great principle its precepts flow;
Treat your own hand as to your partner's joined,
And play not one alone, but *both combined*.

Your first lead makes your partner understand
What is the chief component of your hand:
And hence there is necessity the strongest
That your *first lead be from your suit that's longest*.

In this, with *ace* and *king*, lead *king*, then *ace*;
With *king* and *queen*, *king* also has first place;
With *ace*, *queen*, *knave*, lead *ace* and then the *queen*;
With *ace*, *four small ones*, *ace* should first be seen;
With *queen*, *knave*, *ten*, you let the *queen* precede
In other cases, you the *lowest* lead.
Ere you return your friend's, your *own suit* play;
But *trumps you must return without delay*.

When you return your partner's lead, take pains
To lead him back the *best* your hand contains,
If you received *not more than three* at first;
If you had more you may return the worst,
But if you hold the *master card*, you're bound
In most cases to play it *second round*.

Whene'er you want a lead, 'tis seldom wrong
To lead *up to the weak*, or *through the strong*.

In second hand, your *lowest* should be played,
Unless you mean "trump signal" to be made;
Or if you've *king* and *queen*, *or ace* and *king*,
Then one of these will be the proper thing.

Mind well the rule for trumps: you'll often need them;
WHEN YOU HOLD FIVE, 'TIS ALWAYS RIGHT TO LEAD THEM.
Or, if the lead won't come in time to you,
Then signal to your partner so to do.

Watch also for your partner's trump request.
To which: *with less than four*, play out your *best*.

To lead through honors turned up is bad play.
Unless you want the trump suit cleared away.

When second hand a doubtful trick you see,
Don't trump it, if you hold *more trumps than three*;
But having three or less, trump fearlessly.

When weak in trumps yourself, don't force your friend,
But always force the *adverse* strong trump hand.

For sequences, stern custom has decreed
The *lowest* you must play if you don't lead.

When you *discard*, *weak* suits you ought to choose,
For strong ones are too valuable to loose.

—*From a Work on Whist.*

BOOK MAKING

Some Astounding Figures by a Great Publisher.

[Interview with W. H. Appleton of the N. Y. publishing firm.]

My father was a retail dealer and made quite a little fame as an importer of foreign books. He opened the store in exchange place in 1825 and published his book in 1831. This book was about three inches square and half an inch thick, but its publication caused the firm of D. Appleton & Co. more anxiety than the 'American Cyclopedia,' undertaken some thirty years later. The little book was called 'Crumbs From the Master's Table,' and consisted in selections from Bible texts. We sold about a thousand 'Crumbs' and were very well satisfied, so well indeed that we followed it by a similar book, which was equally successful. The third book we published was called 'A Refuge in Time of Plague and Pestilence,' and it had an enormous sale, for it appeared in 1832, the terrible cholera year, and the public mistook it for a treatise on that disease, whereas it was a religious volume, pointing out Christ as the refuge. Some twenty-five years ago a paragraph appeared in the paper saying that we would give a copy of the largest book we published to any one who give us a copy of 'Crumbs.' This announcement was seen by an old lady in Maryland, who sent us the little book and we sent her one twenty times its size in return. I had the old and worn covers taken off, and paid £35 to have it handsomely bound, and I keep it in a velvet lined silver box at my house. We deal directly with most of our foreign authors, and pay them the same copyright that we do American authors. As a rule we publish from the English plates, though we have published from Spencer's manuscript. He is a very particular writer, and almost entirely rewrites his articles from the proof sheets. Huxley reads his proofs in the manuscript; that is, he writes very carefully at first, so that there is very little correction made in the proofs. Bancroft is a very particular writer, and it takes him a long time to prepare a book for the press. He is at work now on a new volume of his history, but it is impossible to say when it will be ready."

"How was Mr. Bryant as a maker of manuscript?"

"Mr. Bryant did all his laboring over the first draft of his poems, and the manuscript as we received it was like copper plate."

"How do his works sell?"

"They have sold better since his death than before, for some reason or other."

"What is the best selling book you publish, if not too impertinent a question?"

"The best selling book we publish is 'Webster's Speller,' and it has the largest sale of any book in the world except the Bible. We sell a million copies a year."

"A million copies a year!"

"Yes, and have for forty years, making 40,000,000 of 'Webster's Spellers' that have issued from our presses. The year following the emancipation of the slaves we sold 1,500,000, because every negro in the South thought it necessary to have a 'Webster's Speller' to read. After that year it fell back to the original million and has never varied. We sell them in cases of seventy-two dozen and they are bought by all the large dry goods houses and supply stores and furnished by them to every cross-roads store in the country."

"Can you always tell whether a book will be successful?"

"No more than a manager can predict the success of a play. For example, when 'Lothair' was written we determined to publish it. The firm held a consultation, and some of the members were for printing an edition of 2,000, while others thought that was too many and doubted whether 1,000 would sell. Finally we agreed to venture with 2,000. You may imagine our surprise when I tell you that we sold 80,000 copies of that novel."

Another successful novel was Miss Muhlback's "Joseph II, and His Court." Mr. W. W. Appleton, while traveling down South, came across a copy of this book printed at Atlanta, Ga., during the war. He bought it as a curiosity, for it was wretchedly printed on wrapping paper. Having an idle hour or so one day he read the work and was at once struck by the elements of popularity in it and it was published by the firm. Every one will remember the success of this story and how it was followed by a long series by the same author. Before the accident that led to the publication of "Joseph II," Miss Muhlbach's novels had been offered to nearly every publisher in New York, the Appletons among the number, and refused.

Two very successful American books are "Seward's Travels around the World," and "General Sherman's Memoirs." General Sherman, Mr. Appleton says, is as fast a writer as he is a talker and he seldom has to correct his manuscript. He wrote out all the book himself except a few pages that were rewritten by his secretary. Mr. W. W. Appleton has the manuscript bound and it makes four large volumes

"I should like," said Mr. Appleton, taking up a pencil and a sheet of paper, "to show you the cost of bookmaking. I don't believe that people, when they buy a book for 50 cents, have an idea of the capital invested to bring it down at to that price. For example, it cost us $138,000 to publish the "Picturesque America," and that without adding the cost of printing. To be sure we made a good profit on it. Forty thousand copies were sold and $2,400,000 turned in by our agents. An even more profitable venture was the 'American Cyclopedia,' for which the public has paid $5,760,000. Of course all of that is not profit. It costs an immense amount of money to carry on our factory in Williamsburgh. We employ 600 hands and pay out $293,480 in wages annually.

THE TWO THIRD RULE.

Its Origin in the Democratic National Convention of 1832.

The general impression is that the two thirds rule was adopted for the first time by a Democratic National Convention in 1844. Such is not the fact. The Boston *Post* gives its true history in the following article:

As the Convention at Cincinnati will be called on to take action on this subject, a brief history of the rule may be of some interest. It was first adopted in 1832 at the Convention in Baltimore held to nominate a candidade for Vice President. Gen. Jackson had been put in nomination for President, not by a National Convention of delegates, but by the Democrats of State Legislatures. With respect to him the sentiment of the party was confessedly so strong that no Convention was deemed necessary. But there was a diversity of opinion as to the Vice Presidency, and New Hampshire had the honor to lead off for solving the diefficulty by a proposition for a National Convention, which was readily adopted. The author of the rule was Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina, on whose motion the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That each State is entitled in the nomination to be made of a candidate for the Vice-Presidency to a number of votes equal to the number that they will be entitled to in the Electoral Colleges under the new apportionment in voting for President and Vice President, and that two-thirds of the whole number of votes in the Convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice." Mr. Van Buren received the nomination under this rule. In 1835, at the National Convention at Baltimore, he received a unanimous nomination for the Presidency, and was elected. In 1840 he was again nominated, but was again defeated at the polls by Gen. Harrison. In 1844 the friends of Mr. Van Buren again urged his nomination, but there was serious opposition to it. Mr. Saunders was present, and, at his instance, the Convention adopted the two-thirds rule by a vote of 148 to 118. On the first ballot Van Buren received 146 votes, a majority, but he was unable to obtain the requisite two-thirds. His friends then made an ineffectual effort to repeal the rule. The result was his defeat, and the nomination of Mr. Polk, which on the ninth ballot was made unanimous. At the Baltimore Convention of 1848 this rule was again adopted, and Mr. Cass received the nomination under it. In 1852 Mr. Pierce was nominated under the same rule. In 1856, at Cincinnati, Mr. Buchanan received the nomination in like manner. In 1860 the Charleston Convention adopted the same rule. Fifty-seven ballotings were had and no choice was effected. Mr. Douglas received 151½ votes, 202 being requisite for a choice. The Convention divided, and subsequently Mr. Douglas was nominated by one branch and Mr. Breckinridge by the other. In 1864, at Chicago, Gen. McClellan received 202½, the remaining twenty-eight and one-half being for Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut. In 1868, at New York, Mr. Seymour, of that State, received 317 on the twenty-second ballot, 215 being necessary for a choice. At Baltimore, in 1872, Mr. Greeley received 686 out of 732. At St. Louis, in 1876, 462 was the number requisite for a choice, and on the second ballot Mr. Tilden received 525 on a roll call, and his nomination was then made unanimous. At this Convention, on motion of Mr. Webber, of Michigan, the States were requested to instruct their delegates to the next Convention, whether it be desirable to continue the two thirds rule now in force, and that the request should be inserted in the call as has been done. The usual practice had been to agree upon the rules at the opening of the Convention. This was done at St. Louis on motion of Judge Abbott.

WAS IT A NIGHTMARE?

A young English lady, who is said to possess remarkable intelligence and hereditary accumen, relates in *Notes and Queries* the following strange personal experience in an old Yorkshire mansion.

"What I am going to relate," she says, "happened to myself while staying with some North country cousins, last July, at their house in Yorkshire. I had spent a few days there in the summer of the previous year, but without then hearing or seeing anything out of the common. On my second visit, arriving early in the afternoon, I went out boating with some of the family, spent a very jolly evening, and finally went to bed—a little tired, perhaps, with the day's work, but not the least nervous. I slept soundly until between three and four, just when the day was beginning to break. I had been awake for a short time, when suddenly the door of my bedroom opened and shut again rather quickly. I fancied it might be one of the servants, and called out, "Come in." After a short time the door opened again, but no one came in—at least, no one that I could see. Almost at the same time that the door opened for the second time, I was a little startled by the rustling of some curtains belonging to a hanging wardrobe, which stood by the side of the bed; the rustling continued, and I was seized with a most uncomfortable feeling not exactly of fright, but a strange, unearthly sensation that I was not alone. I had had that feeling for some minutes, when I saw at the foot of the bed a child, about seven or nine years old. The child seemed as if it were on the bed, and came gliding toward me as I lay. It was the figure of a little girl in her night dress—a little girl with dark hair and a very white face. I tried to speak to her, but could not. She came slowly on up to the top of the bed, and I then saw her face clearly. She seemed in great trouble; her hands were clasped, and her eyes were turned up with a look of entreaty—an almost agonized look. Then, slowly unclasping her hands, she touched me on the shoulder. The hand felt icy cold; and while I strove to speak she was gone. I felt more frightened after the child was gone than before, and began to be very anxious for the time when the servant would make her appearance. Whether I slept again or not I hardly know. But by the time the servant did come, I had almost persuaded myself that the whole affair was nothing but a very vivid nightmare. However, when I came down to breakfast, there were many remarks made about my not looking well; it was observed that I was pale. In answer I told my cousins that I had had a most vivid nightmare, and I remarked, if I was a believer in ghosts, I should imagine I had seen one. Nothing more was said at the time upon this subject, except that my host, who was a doctor, observed that I had better not sleep, in the room again at any rate not alone.

"So the following night one of my cousins slept in the same room with me. Neither of us saw or heard anything out of the way during that night or the early morning. That being the case, I persuaded myself that what I had seen had been only imagination, and, much against everybody's expressed wish I insisted the next night on sleeping, in the room again, and alone. Accordingly, having retired again to the same room, I was kneeling down at the bedside to say my prayers, when exactly the same dread as before came over me. The curtains of the wardrobe swayed about and I had the same sensation as previously that I was not alone. I felt too frightened to stir, when, luckily for me, one of my cousins came in for something which she had left. On looking at me she exclaimed, 'Have you seen anything?' I said 'No,' but told her how I felt; and without much persuasion being necessary, I left the room with her, and never returned to it. When my hostess learned what had happened (as she did immediately) she told me I must not sleep in that room again, as the nightmare had made such an impression on me. I should imagine, she said, all sorts of things, and make myself quite ill. I went to another room, and during the rest of my visit—a week—I was not troubled by any re-appearance of the little girl.

"On leaving, my cousin, the eldest daughter of the doctor, went on a visit with me to the house of an uncle of mine in the same county. We staid there for about a fortnight, and during that time the 'little girl' was alluded to only as my 'nightmare.'

"In this I afterward found there was a little reticence, for just before leaving my uncle's, my cousin said to me; "I must tell you something I have been longing to tell you ever since I left home. But my father desired me not to tell you, as, not being very strong, you might be too frightened. Your nightmare was not nightmare at all, but the apparition of a little girl.' She then went on to tell me that this 'little girl' had been seen three times, by three different members of the family, but as this was some nine or ten years since, they had almost ceased to think anything about it until I related my experience on the morning after the first night of my second visit.

"My cousin further went on to tell me that her younger sister whilst in bed had one morning, about daybreak, to her great surprise, seen a little girl with dark hair, standing with her back to her looking out of the window. She took this figure for her little sister, and spoke to it. The child not replying or moving from her position, she called out to it, 'It's no use standing like that; I know you; you can't play tricks with me.' On looking around, however, she saw that her little sister, the one she thought she was addressing, and who was sleeping with her, had not moved from the bed. Almost at the same time the child passed from the window into the room of her (my cousin's) sister A——, and the latter, as she afterward declared, distinctly saw the figure of a child with dark hair standing by the side of a table in her room. She spoke to it, and it instantly disappeared. The 'little girl' was subsequently again seen, for the last time before I saw it, by my cousin's father, Dr. H——. It was in the early daylight of a summer's morning, and he was going up stairs to his room, having just returned from a professional visit. On this occasion he saw the same child (he noticed its dark hair) running up the stairs immediately before him, until it reached his room and entered it. When he got into the room it was gone.

"Thus the apparition had been seen three times by the family, and once by me. I am the only one, however, that has seen its face. It has also never been seen twice in the same room by any one else."

He Pleads His Own Case.

A colored man pleaded his own case with marked success in Dallas, Texas, a week ago. He was accused of a crime as grave as murder, and had been convicted. The Judge denied the motion for a new trial, and asked the customary question, "Have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced?" The prisoner responded that he knew nothing he could say would influence the Court, as all the forms of law had been observed, and he would like to say a few words to his colored friends. He started off slowly and deliberately, reviewing the testimony, showing the inconsistencies of witnesses' statements, and then, carried away with the idea of the wrong done him, he burst forth in a strain of eloquence seldom heard. When he sat down the Judge said: "Sam, I thought you guilty; I don't believe so now, and will set aside the judgment overruling your motion for a new trial, and give you another chance." The County Attorney dismissed the case, and the prisoner walked out of the court room a free man. He was a common field hand, and uneducated.

Entitled to a Vacation.

[Phila. Times.]

Mr. Chris Magee, of Pittsburgh, has been interviewed in Washington, but he wouldn't have anything to say about Republican movements. He seemed to know all about what the Democrats are put up to, however, and his ideas regarding that party flowed as easily and copiously as could be desired. Mr. Magee regards the Pennsylvania Democracy as hopelessly divided as that of New York, and feels certain that a double delegation will go from this State to the Cincinnati Convention and that the regular delegates will be for Tilden. This profound view of things seems to entitle Mr. Magee to a few days' vacation.

The Same Old Bret Harte.

[From the Parisian, April 8.]

Mr. Bret Harte, owing, as he says, to ill health, has again disappointed us and our readers by not sending the story which he had promised to write in time for our issue of April 1, the first number of the new volumn of the *Parisian*. We telegraphed to him on Sunday last, and received the following reply: "Dusseldorf. Copy not ready yet. Bret Harte." On Tuesday evening we received another telegram: "Crefeld. A severe cold prevents my finishing copy for April 8. Bret Harte." Last night we telegraphed to Mr. Bret Harte as follows: "Delays have rendered story useless. Do not send copy."

I SUFFEERED FOR SEVERAL YEARS FROM ASTHMA and from some affection of the throat resembling bronchitis. After spending a great deal of money on various medicines, with no material benefit, in March last, on the recommendation of Mr. F. Peters of this place, I obtained Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. After taking two bottles of this remedy, I found myself so much relieved that I continued taking it until I used seven bottles, and by this time my symptoms had all disappeared, and I have every reason to believe myself cured.—*W. Badin, Catspring, Austin Co., Texas.*

MWS.

THE SOUL OF LOVE.

Thou think'st perchance I love thee,
O my treasure,
For flowing locks or diadem,
So without measure;

For curving lashes, rosy lips,
Or smile so gay.
Believe not so; for these are things
Which pass away.

Believe not so; that were to doubt
The soul of love;
To think it had no power to live
Such charms above.

Believe not so; that which I love—
Oh, know it, dear!—
With jealous time nor death itself,
Can disappear.

I love because when on thy face
My fond glance lies,
Thy white soul clearly I behold
In thy dark eyes.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Mr. Gladstone Once More at the Head of the State and Party.

Mr. Gladstone, for the second time in his life, is at the head of the English Government. His Parliamentary career has been long, even in England, where Parliamentary careers are apt to be long. He was returned in the Tory interest for Newark away back in 1832, while the fight over the Reform Bill was at its height, and presently came to be regarded as "a rising young man." It was on this ground that Sir Robert Peel appointed him junior Lord of the Treasury in '34, and advanced him to be Under Secretary of the Colonies a few months later. Then, Sir R. Peel's brief administration ended, Mr. Gladstone—who was re-elected—had an opportunity of showing that he was even stronger in the opposition than he had been in the Government. This characteristic has stood by him his life long. His is one of those aggressive natures that is at its best when fighting against odds. Failing anything else to fight, he has frequently fought his own party, his earnestness as a reformer keeping him always ahead of the body of his associates. The son of a "warm" merchant of Liverpool, a baronet, he was brought up to believe in Tory principles; but this belief weakened as his mind matured. In 1851 he formally attached himself to the Liberal party. Following this change of base—in July, 1852, when Lord Aberdeen formed his "coalition" Cabinet—he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, a position that he also held for a short time in Lord Palmerston's first Ministry and to which he was again appointed when Lord Palmerston took office for the second time in 1859. During this period he sat for the University of Oxford, being continuously returned thence from 1847 until 1865. In the latter year he was defeated in his old constituency, but was returned for South Lancashire. Lord Palmerston died in October, 1865. Mr. Gladstone succeeded him as leader of the House of Commons. He was now approaching what has hitherto been regarded as the culminating point of his career. In 1866 he brought in a Reform Bill. This bill was defeated, and the Government resigned, and so it fell out that Lord Beaconsfield's Reform Bill—against which Mr. Gladstone fought bitterly—was passed. But Mr. Gladstone's triumph was not lost; it was only delayed. In the early part of the session of 1868 he brought in a series of resolutions having for their object the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry was out-voted in the Commons, but the Lords held their ground. Then came the appeal to the country. The general election of 1868 placed the Liberals in power, and Mr. Gladstone, the head of the party, was made Premier. The series of great reforms effected during that notable Parliament are still fresh in the public mind—the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the abolition of purchase in the army, the passage of the Elementary Education, Judicature and ballot acts, the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington and the settlement of the Alabama Claims by arbitration were among the results of Mr. Gladstone's administration. Indeed, he pressed reform so fast that the nation became alarmed. When he brought in his Irish University Education bill a stand was made. The Catholic members of the Liberal party voted with the Opposition and the Government was defeated by a vote of 287 to 284. Mr. Gladstone at once resigned, and the Queen very gladly accepted his resignation and sent for Mr. Disraeli; but as he declined to take office the Cabinet was somewhat remodeled and was continued nearly a year longer—until January, 1874. Then came the sudden announcement of a general election followed by a most decisive defeat. Mr. Gladstone himself was re-elected, but rarely occupied his seat in the House of Commons; and the ensuing year he published, in a letter to Lord Granville, his formal renunciation of the leadership of the Liberal party. But the gods dispose in these matters; Mr. Gladstone no more could resign his leadership than he could be restrained from possessing it by the personal animosity of the Queen. Over his own declared desire to keep out of public life, over the undoubted desire of the Queen to keep him out of office, he once more is at the head of the Liberal party, and the Liberal party once more is in power.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

The Senate Plan of Counting the Electoral Vote.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, special correspondent of the New York *Herald*, has this to say of the plan agreed upon by the Senate Committee for regulating the electoral count:

The plan agreed on by the Senate Committee on Rules regulating the electoral count is so much better and fairer than the old twenty-second joint rule that it is to be hoped that it will be passed by the vote of both parties in both Houses. The twenty-second joint rule was framed and adopted by the Republicans when they possessed a large majority in both houses. It provided that if objection was made in joint session to counting the vote of any State it should be excluded, unless both houses, sitting separately, should agree to count it. The late Senator Morton said of the rule: "It is the most dangerous contrivance to the peace of the nation that has ever been invented by Congress—a torpedo planted in the straits, with which the ship of State may at some time come into fatal collision," and he desired the reversal of the rule—namely, that no State should lose its vote except by the concurrence of the two houses. Now this, which Mr. Morton urged as what ought in fairness be done, the Senate committee have now resolved on. The Republicans used the twenty-second joint rule, with the power it gave them, to throw out States by the vote of one house as long as they had control of both houses. When they lost control of the House of Representatives they repealed the rule, as it could no longer be used by them for paltizan purposes, but omitted to agree upon any substitute, and then left the whole question at sea in 1876. The Democrats now have control of both houses. They might take advantage of the Republican precedent and readopt the old and iniquitous Twenty-second rule, and it is creditable to them that they do not propose to do so. They propose a measure instead which was advocated by the late Senator Morton, and which it is very desirable shall be adopted by both houses at this session, and if possible by

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E.A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office—Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. GEORGE A. JENKS,
OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. R. P. DECHERT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

TO OUR READERS.

The WEEKLY POST will reach most of our readers one day late this week. We have held back our edition until the last moment in order to get a full and reliable account of the Harrisburg Convention, and as the report is complete in all the details, we feel that our readers will be compensated for the delay.

A WEEK OF CONVENTIONS.

This was a week of Conventions. Besides the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, a Democratic Convention was held in Connecticut and Republican Conventions in Ohio, South Carolina, Arkansas and California. The Ohio Convention, as was expected, was captured by JOHN SHERMAN, but his victory was by no means complete considering that the Convention represented the Republican voice of his own state. He had 461 out 670 delegates, and his friends succeeded in the passage of a resolution instructing the delegation to Chicago to his support, but this was offset by another resolution which declares that the nominee of the Chicago Convention is the choice of the Buckeye Republicans. Senator BLAINE had 209 delegates in the Convention, a very considerable strength in SHERMAN'S own State, and in view of this fact the resolution declaring loyalty to the Chicago nominee, whoever he may be, means a slap at SHERMAN because there is is but a slim chance of his being the man. The name of GRANT was incidentially mentioned and was received with hisses, showing plainly that the Ohio people take no stock in the third term business.

The South Carolina Republican Convention met at Columbia and instructed for GRANT. The tone of the resolutions adopted leave no doubt that carpet-baggers still linger in that State. The Arkansas Republicans also gave the third term candidate a lift, while the far off Western Republicans of California instructed for BLAINE.

The Connecticut Democratic Convention elected ten TILDEN men out of a delegation of twelve members to the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. WALLAR, by a stragetic movement succeeded in defeating the resolution instructing the delegation to support Gov. TILDEN, but the voice of the Convention plainly shows that the people of the Nutmeg State are strong in his support. Ex-Senator BARNUM, the leading Democrat of the State, is an earnest supporter of Gov. TILDEN and the cause of right.

The Harrisburg Convention will be memorable not only for its vast attendance but for its complete harmony and general good feeling. At the last hour Mr. CASSIDY'S proposition for conciliation was adopted by the opposing forces, Speaker RANDALL and Senator WALLACE clasped hands and the Convention straight-way became a sort of political love feast. The difficulties were unanimously referred to a committee composed of equal numbers from either side, and the report of that committee is to be final. The Convention then took a recess till five o'clock P. M., but as the Adjustment Committee were not ready to report at that hour the Convention again adjourned until 8 o'clock. The Convention had not completed their work by the latter hour, and so the Convention, after listening to a stirring speech, addressed chiefly to young men, from Mr. HENSEL of Lancaster, adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

The speeches by Speaker RANDALL, Senator WALLACE and ex-Senator DILL and other leaders all overflow with general good feeling and indicate a solid and united support of the Keystone Democracy to the Cincinnati nominee. The proceedings of the Convention fully demonstrate to the people of Pennsylvania, and the nation that the "Democrats have brains enough to be honest and courage enough to be unanimous," as Mr. VAUX happily expressed it. The scene in the Convention is described as very dramatic.

These proceedings were all had on Wednesday. On Thursday the Convention again met, adopted the report of the Adjustment Committee, elected it is claimed by Governor TILDEN'S friends forty TILDEN delegates out of a possible fifty-eight to the National Convention at Cincinnati, and nominated Hon. GEORGE A. JENKS of Jefferson, for Supreme Judge, and Col. R. P. DECHERT of Philadelphia, for Auditor General. The platform enunciates good wholesome doctrine and the whole proceedings of the Convention win the admiration, respect and approval of the vast majority of Democratic voters of the nation.

THE LEGISLATIVE BRIBERS.

The news from Harrisburg Monday concerning the sentence of KEMBLE, PETROFF, SALTER, CRAWFORD and RUMBERGER was received with great gratification by all good citizens throughout the Commonwealth. There was a general sigh of relief that the law had been vindicated, that right had prevailed and a step taken to retrieve the fair name of our State. JUDGE PEARSON was correct when he stated to the prisoners that corruption had been so common in the Pennsylvania Legislature that bribery was regarded as a daily occurrence in our legislative halls. So much pernicious legislation has been enacted and so many wicked schemes have been successfully accomplished in the Pennsylvania Legislature that the body has become proverbial throughout the entire country for corruption. And heretofore the schemers and bribers have invariably suceeded in escaping punishment. The conviction of KEMBLE *et al* was therefore a great victory for right, especially when it is remembered that this victory was achieved in Pennsylvania. The final sentence and imprisonment of the bribers made that victory complete. Lobbyists and schemers who fill their coffers by buying and selling votes are thus admonished that they cannot continue with impunity a course of corruption that saps the very foundations of a Republican form of government. We have no doubt that the complete triumph of right in the Riot bill case will deter many from corruption in the future. When men backed by the wealth and influence of KEMBLE cannot escape punishment, corrupt men of less influence, less wealth and less ability to conceal their crimes will find less opportunity for escape hereafter.

The severity of the punishment was a topic of general conversation yesterday. The accused hoped to escape with heavy fines and were almost dumbfounded when the venerable Judge PEARSON read out their doom of one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. They are all men accustomed to ease and luxury, and a year's imprisonment will indeed prove severe punishment to them. There are many, however, who consider the punishment too light for the enormity of the crime, but let such remember that KEMBLE and his pals are the first to receive anything like a just retribution for this species of corruption and that the chief end was accomplished when the prisoners were imprisoned and the law vindicated.

Are the Irish Improvident?

One charge against the Irish people is that of improvidence. It is generally made by those who know little or nothing about the Irish. The great increase of savings in Ireland during the few prosperous years preceding the bad seasons to which the present distress is partly due illustrates the really provident habits of the people. The Boston *Pilot* shows in 1874, the deposits in the banks were equal to about $90,000,000. In 1876 they amounted to $170,000,000. Since the latter year there has been a decline of deposits amounting to nearly $20,000,000, and when the decrease of bank notes is added the reduction in the aggregate savings as shown by official figures reaches over $26,000,000. During the last period of distress—1861, 1862 and 1863—the decline in bank deposits was something over $15,000,000. From 1877 to 1880 (three years) it was $5,000,000 more, and the present year will undoubtedly largely increase the withdrawals. The failure of the potato crop represents an enormous loss to the people. Fifty years ago the value of this crop was close on $50,000,000. In 1877, thirty years after the fatal "blight" began, it was $26,000,000, and in 1878 it was up to $38,000,000. But the crop of 1879 yielded only about $17,000,000—or rather it represented only about that value. It is estimated that the loss on potatoes in three years amounts to $35,000,000. In moderate good times the Irish at home are as saving, in proportion to their very limited opportunities, as any other people; but unfortunately a single bad season may destroy all they were able to lay up in several favorable ones. The talk about improvident habits is simply one form of the stereotyped slur that England and her echoes never tire of repeating.

THE following statement shows the exports of some of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to the United States during the three (3) months ended March 31, 1880, compared with the corresponding period of 1879. The increase in imports of iron is especially noticeable:

	1880.	1879.
Cotton, piece goods.....yds.	26,525,400	18,165,600
Iron, pig .....tons.	232,528	9,792
" bar, angle, bolt and rod.....tons.	23,827	715
" railroad of all kinds, tons.....	43,367	1,184
" hoops, sheet and boiler, tons.....	14,421	225
" tin plates.....tons.	42,071	32,908
" cast or wrought...tons.	2,201	1,798
" old, for remanufact're. tons.....	99,362	1,601
Steel, unwrought.....tons.	11,125	1,422
Lead, pig, rolled, sheet, &c., tons.....	183	88
Linen and jute yarn....lbs.	1,699,900	292,400
" piece goods of all kinds.....yds.	35,939,000	27,736,400
Jute, manufactures of all kinds. .....yds.	26,527,100	10,198,100
Wool.....lbs.	5,737,900	117,000
Woollen cloths.....yds.	1,221,200	579,000
Worsted stuffs.....yds.	11,583,200	7,917,200
Carpets .....yds.	696,100	65,600

An Allegheny Sensation.

On Monday morning Miss Eva Ernest, a writing teacher in the Third ward school, Allegheny, attempted suicide by jumping from the Hand street bridge into the river. The act was observed by several persons, and she was rescued a few moments afterwards. Several rumors arose as to the cause of Miss Ernest's desperate deed, and the School Board of the Third ward thought it their duty to investigate the case and learn whether the lady was a fit person to retain as a teacher. The investigation has been in progress two days, and it has been proven that she was engaged to be married to ex-Alderman D. L. Smith, but broke the engagement on her own accord. She regretted this afterwards, and took the matter very hard. However, it is the general impression of the Investigating Committee that her nervous system was shattered by too much study and overwork. Miss Ernest was a lady of brilliant accomplishments. She is now recovering.

NO REMEDY IN THE WORLD ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Whooping Cough.

It should be known to parents and others having charge of children, that this disease now prevailing may be shortened very materially, and all the bad consequences which are apt to result therefrom, hindered by the use of DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which only costs fifty cents. It is a Specific in Whooping Cough. If you cannot get it at your druggists, call at Dr. Keyser's office, 120 Penn avenue.

KEYSTONE DEMOCRACY.

The Pennsylvania Convention Abrogates the Unit Rule

And Sends a Tilden Delegation to Cincinnati.

Governor Tilden's Friends Claim

40

Out of Fifty-Eight Delegates,

And Allow Eighteen for Hancock.

Peace Prevails in all the Proceedings.

Brains and Courage Enunciate a Platform Bristling With Sound Principles and Good Sense.

Hon. Geo. A. Jenks Nominated for Supreme Judge,

And Col. R. P. Dechert Nominated for Auditor General.

Speer, Stenger, Scott and Cassidy Delegates at Large to Cincinnati.

Hon. A. H. Dill of Union Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Lists of Delegates to Cincinnati and of the Electors.

Peace prevailed throughout all proceedings of the Democratic State Convention yesterday. The Convention abrogated the unit rule, selected forty Tilden delegates to Cincinnati out of a possible fifty-eight, enunciated a platform br istling with sound principles, nominated Hon. George A. Jenks of Jefferson county for Judge of the Supreme Court and Col. R. P. Dechert of Philadelphia, for Auditor General and adjourned with the respect and admiration and approval of the vast majority of Democratic voters throughout the entire nation.

CASSIDY'S PROPOSITION.

THE PHILADELPHIA FACTIONS WILL BE HARMONIZED—M'CLURE'S VIEWS.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, PA., April 27.—Harrisburg was overflowed with Democrats this afternoon. Delegations for Hancock and for the "city" and "county" organizations paraded the streets this afternoon and overrun the hotels. There were Randall men and Wallace men on both sides, and one thing was especially noticeable, the absence of any personal feeling. This invited conciliation.

THE POST reporter approached Colonel McClure of the Philadelphia *Times*, who is on hand with his regulation white choker.

"Go home, young man," said he; "there is no use for you crowds of reporters in expectation of a fuss. There will be none. The Wallace men and Randall people have harmonized."

"But how, Colonel?"

"Well, Bill Cassidy's proposition to Col. Barr, printed in THE POST and my *Times* this morning, demoralized the City Committee people and they are glad to jump at a compromise. Every honest Democrat in Philadelphia demands that half of each delegation shall be admitted, and the only test vote in the convention will be on the chairman. There will be no trouble."

NEW PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE WILL PROBABLY BE DIVIDED—UNIT RULE QUESTION MAY BE DECIDED BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE IN CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 27.—The Democracy will be harmonious. Colonel McClure's opinion epitomizes the situation. There is a determination to maintain unity in the party and give no one the crown of notoriety that will embarrass others.

At noon to-day there commenced correspondence and interviews between the hostile Randall and Wallace forces. This is still going on but certain preliminaries of peace have been arranged. It has now reached the stage that Mr. Cassidy's proposition has been accepted and there will be a divided delegation from Philadelphia. The propositions for peace go farther and contemplate the division of the delegates-at-large and the avoidance of any struggle in the convention. Senator Wallace insists on the unit rule and is met by a proposition that the voice of the delegation shall be determined by its two-third vote.

As I write it is difficult to determine who will be in majority in to-morrow's convention. The Randall people claim a clear majority and are in high spirits. The Wallace men seem equally confident. My own impression is each side is fearful of the other and will be glad to retire from the field with honors. Randall seems to have the numbers but lacks Wallace's discipline and managment.

ALL PROPOSITIONS FAIL.

INDICATIONS OF A GENERAL FREE FIGHT IN CONVENTION—WALLACE WANTS DILL FOR CHAIRMAN AND THE ANTI-WALLACE MEN FAVOR MONAGHAN AND SPEAKER RANDALL.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 27—MIDNIGHT.—The arrangements in progress for conciliation have failed and all propositions have been abandoned. The plan of adjustment was that favored by Mr. Cassidy of Philadelphia and which contemplated the measures suggested by THE POST in the admission of both delegations with half a vote each. This has been refused by the delegates acting under the orders of McGowen and Wallace, although it is said to have been favored by Mr. Cassidy, of Philadelphia; Ex-Chairman Speer, Ex-Senator Dill, of Union, and other leading Democrats. The indications are that the Convention will have a free fight on Chairmanship and temporary organization. The general expectation is there will be trouble. The Wallace men talk of running Dill for temporary and permanent Chairman. The anti-Wallace people are said to favor Mr. Monaghan of Chester for temporary and Speaker Randall for permanent Chairman. J. M.

THE DELEGATES.

FULL AND COMPLETE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION—THE PHILADELPHIA CONTESTANTS.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 27:—The annexed list of delegates has been carefully prepared and includes all delegates and contestants and some substitutions that have been announced. The list of Senatorial delegates is complete except the Clarion district, and all the Representative delegates are reported:

SENATORIAL.

Dist.		Dist.	
9.	J. C. Leiper.	30.	M. J. Murphy.
10.	John J. Randall.	31.	Wm. McConnell.
11.	D. Brmentrout.	32.	Alex Wentz.
12.	John Murphy.	33.	R. M. Speer.
13.	C. J. Rhodes.	34.	Wm. A. Wallace.
14.	John S. Hoover.	35.	John Reilly.
15.	Wm. H. O'Brine.	36.	H. D. Tate.
16.	W. H. Sowden.	37.	George A. Jenks.
17.	Dr. Gibson Bowers.	38.	John Peterson.
18.	James J. Cope.	39.	Thomas Donohoe.
19.	R. E. Monaghan.	40.	C. E. Boyle.
20.	P. Coar.	41.	E. D. Graff.
21.	Geo. R. Bedford.	42.	R. M. Gibson.
22.	John D. Biddis.	43.	Dan'l McWilliams.
23.	Robert A. Packer.	44.	Christopher Magee
24.	H. H. Leisenring.	45.	H. R. O'Connor.
25.	H. H. Goodrich.	46.	Charles B. Hurst.
26.	W. D. Lusk.	47.	D. S. Morris.
27.	A. H. Dill.	48.	Dr. J. B. Glenn.
28.	W. F. Ray Stewart.	49.	William L. Scott.
29.	James. B. Reilly.	50.	S. T. Neill.

REPRESENTATIVE.

ARMSTRONG.		JUNIATA.	
Calvin Reyburn,		J. J. Milliken.	
R. P. Marshall.		JEFFERSON.	
ADAMS.		David Neale.	
T. G. Neeley,		LACKAWANA.	
E. S. Reily.		F. A. Beamish,	
ALLEGHENY.		J. J. O'Boyle,	
Malcolm Hay,		E. H. Bailey,	
C. F. McKenna,		A. B. Dunning.	
Gregory Meyer,		LUZERNE.	
George J. Free,		J. K. Rogert,	
John Freyvogle.		J. W. Trimmer,	
John L. Gribben,		E. A. Outen,	
James M. Taylor,		Frank N. Day,	
F. C. O'Brien,		T. F. Quigley.	
John Pierce,		LAWRENCE.	
J. D. Buckley,		Wm. Gordon,	
F. M. Hutchinson,		Robert McBride.	
J. F. Ryan,		LEBANON.	
S. R. Fife.		Wm. M. Breslin,	
Herman Handel.		Morris F. Strouse.	
BUTLER.		LYCOMING.	
Jacob Ziegler,		John J. Metzgar,	
George H. Graham.		Andrew Sollery,	
BLAIR.		C. B. Seeley.	
J. Lloyd Leather,		LEHIGH.	
A. J. Anderson.		Amandus Sieger,	
BEDFORD.		Reuben Dommer,	
Dr. A. Enfield,		John D. Stiles.	
J. M. Reynolds.		LANCASTER.	
BRADFORD.		George Youtz,	
Joseph Powell,		M. R. Weidler,	
John A. Parsons,		W. B. Given,	
John Baldwin.		H. S. Kerns,	
BUCKS.		Dr. H. E. Raub,	
Henry C. Moore,		R. H. Brubaker.	
Silas H. Beans,		MIFFLIN.	
Howell McIntyre,		Jos. Parker.	
Wm. R. Wright.		MONTOUR.	
BERKS.		Peter McCann.	
H. C. Q. Reber,		MERCER.	
Ferdinand Goetz,		A. F. Henlein,	
Eli Obald,		B. Magoffin,	
H. H. Swartz,		William Carnes.	
H. J. Mays,		MONTGOMERY.	
Cyrus Levan.		Dr. F. M. Knipe,	
BEAVER.		Henry H. Hartman,	
John M. Buchanan,		Samuel Keatley,	
W. C. Simpson.		George W. Aiman,	
CAMERON.		David H. Rudy.	
J. Henry Cochran.		WAYNE.	
CLINTON.		MONROE.	
W. H. Moore.		Isaac S. Case.	
CLEARFIELD.		NORTHAMPTON.	
Levi Bloom.		H. B. Fish,	
CENTER.		Jos. Laubach,	
J. N. Casaneva,		H. W. Scott.	
F. Kurtz.		NORTHUMBERLAND.	
CLARION		J. Hudson Kase,	
W. F. Coffiner,		T. De Armond,	
Barney Vensel.		PERRY.	
CARBON.		James A. Gray.	
A. G. Broadhead,		PIKE.	
E. F. Williams.		L. Westbrook.	
COLUMBIA.		POTTER.	
John M. Clark,		W. W. Thompson.	
John G. Freeze.		SNYDER.	
CAMBRIA.		Thomas J. Smith.	
David Humphreys,		SULLIVAN.	
John Somerville.		T. R. Ackley.	
CUMBERLAND.		SUSQUEHANNA.	
Henry Manning,		Roger S. Searl,	
Jacob Heminger.		I. N. Barritt.	
CRAWFORD.		SCHUYLKILL.	
H. J. Humes,		James Ellis,	
Aaron Mumford,		Edw. Hummell,	
J. D. Bowman,		John P. Culliban,	
E. McArthur.		J. K. P. Sheiffly.	
CHESTER.		Edward McElroy,	
Col. Jos. B. Baker,		John J. Murphy.	
Newton Evans,		SOMERSET.	
Septimus E. Nevin,		A. H. Coffroth, Jr.,	
Dr. Percy Hoskins.		Charles H. Fisher.	
DELAWARE.		TIOGA.	
James De Silver,		Walter Sherwood,	
H. M. Brennan.		J. G. Parks.	
DAUPHIN.		UNION.	
O. J. Hillegas,		Daniel W. Cox.	
H. K. Meyers,		VENANGO.	
James Dougherty.		Thomas Cowell,	
ELK.		Wm. M. Epley,	
John G. Hall.		R. L. Cochran.	
ERIE.		WYOMING.	
G. A. Allen,		Nelson Lee.	
J. K. Taylor,		WARREN.	
A. L. Tilden,		G. N. Parmlee.	
J. M. Dewitt.		WASHINGTON.	
FOREST.		George W. Miller,	
Dr. James W. Jenkins.		Thomas Donaldson,	
FULTON.		Jonas Emory.	
G. W. Skinner.		WESTMORELAND.	
FAYETTE.		Hortensius Lowry,	
T. B. Schnatterly,		Dr. F. L. Marsh,	
P. S. Newmyer.		John G. Leasure.	
FRANKLIN.		WAYNE.	
W. S. Stenger,		Wm. A. Smith.	
C. W. Rhodes,		Wm. H. Dimmick.	
C. M. Duncan.		YORK.	
GREENE.		A. W. Hetrick,	
Furman South.		John I. Hiestand,	
HUNTINGDON.		Wm. Giesy.	
John S. Miller,		William Heltzel.	
H. J. McAteer.			
INDIANA.			
H. K. Sloan.			
J. M. Thompson.			

THE PHILADELPHIA CONTESTANTS.

The following is a list of the Senatorial and Representative delegates to the State Convention, chosen by the City and County Committee organizations:

SENATORIAL.

City Committee.	*County Committee.*
1. John W. Gallagher.	1. John J. Gibbons.
2. Thos. J. Barger.	2. F. J. O'Donnell.
3. Benj. F. Koons.	3. S. D. McCartney.
4. Geo. W. Curtis.	4. F. B. Gowen.
5. Chas. McCarigee.	5. James Donnelly.
6. Robt. P. Dechert.	6. Gen. I. J. Wistar.
7. J. P. Sensenderfer.	7. Chas. H. Joyce.
8. Edward H. Neiland.	8. John A. Scott.

REPRESENTATIVE.

City Committee.	*County Committee.*
1. J. H. Errickson, F. Lauderbach.	1. A. F. Corgee, E. F. Woods.
2. D. F. Laws, P. O'Neill.	2. W. D. Martin, James Hammill.
3. W. J. Jackson.	3. John Stevenson.
4. John Donohue.	4. Wm. McMullin.
5. J. McConnel.	5. E. King.
6. Martin Killacky.	6. Thos. O'Brien.
7. D. W. Sellers, James West.	7. Dallas Sanders, T. McCusker.
8. John McConnell.	8. Edwin A. Pue.
9. R. J. Lennon.	9. Frank Finn.
10. John King.	10. Wm. P. Childs.
11. Albert Crawford.	11. John Sullivan.
12. C. R. Gentner.	12. Daniel Gillagher.
13. Geo. W. McCoy.	13. John H. Sloan.
14. Jas. J. Brooke.	14. Wm. F. Fennon.
15. Geo. Provand, Wm. Gilligan,	15. Michael Cassidy, S. C. Duswald,
16. D. Bradley.	16. Fred. Markoe.
17. H. Coyle.	17. Michael Quinn.
18. John S. Keeps, D. F. Getz.	18. Wm. Glazier, James Myers.
19. Chas. W. Patton, W. McGlinchy, G. W. O'Bryan.	19. Wm. Hall, Daniel Murphy, T. H. Donnelly.
20. John O'Neil, J. Brophy.	20. H. A. McKane, John Morgan.
21. Benj. L. Temple.	21. Edw. Brennan.
22. John Whiteman.	22. Richard Vaux.
23. John Parkinson.	23. Wm. R. Reeves.
24. P. F. Gallagher.	24. John L. Grimm.
25. Edw. H. Flood.	25. Chas. J. Brady.
26. Thos. Grace, Hugh Forsyth.	26. G. W. McFetrich. T. H. Devinny.
27. F. Hand.	27. Jas. Shaughnesy.
28. Michael Quinn.	28. Geo. J. McIntyre.

CONCILIATION CONQUERS.

THE PHILADELPHIA DISPUTES REFERRED TO AN ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE—THE CONVENTION TURNS INTO A POLITICAL LOVE FEAST—RINGING SPEECHES OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERS—A DRAMATIC SCENE.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 28.—The delegates met at the Opera House amid rumors and predictions of riot. At an early hour they commenced assembling, and there was some excitement caused by attempts to control the admission to the hall, which filled up rapidly. There were great cheers as Messrs. Randall, Vaux and Wallace put in an appearance. When Mr. Randall came down the aisle the audience rose to its feet and cheered him lustily. The hour had passed for calling the Convention to order, and there was no sign of the State Chairman, but the back part of the hall Randall, Wallace, Barger, Cassidy and Reeves were observed in close and animated conversation. Soon they separated and took their places as delegates. Chairman Miller at this moment, came on the stand and called the Convention to order in his usual mild and pleasant way, with some explanation about the issuance of tickets.

CASSIDY'S PLEA FOR CONCILIATION:

Quick as lightning, Mr. Cassidy was on his feet, and in brief and eloquent language, announced that a plan of peace and conciliation had been agreed on. This statement was received with tremendouous cheering. Mr. Cassidy moved to refer all contests to a committee. He said "I move that a committee of six be appointed by the Chairman of the State Committee to whom all questions or contest shall be referred, and I will indicate the gentlemen whom he will be kind enough to appoint viz:—Hon. Andrew H. Dill, of Union, (cheers.) Hon. W. S. Stenger of Franklin, Col. R. M. Gibson of Allegheny, Hon. Wm. Mutchler of Northampton, Hon. Geo. A. Jenks of Jefferson, Hon. R. Milton Speer of Huntingdon. [Cheers.] And for the purpose of allowing this committee to report to the Convention I move that a recess be taken and also that this report shall be final." [Cheers.]

SPEER'S INDORSEMENT.

Before the cheering ceased Hon. R. Milton Speer of Huntingdon, was on his feet and spoke to the Convention as follows:

"Mr. CHAIRMAN—I arise in response to the spirit of the speech of the gentleman from Philadelphia. I understood him to ask the unanimous consent for the adoption of his motion. It can be done by unanimous consent only. I want it to go on record that the Democratic party can rise to their dignity. I want it said that this is done by the universal desire of the party and we will have peace—a peace based in honor and followed by victory.

THE VICTOR'S SPEECH.

Loud cries for Mr. Vaux of Philadelphia were responded to by that gentleman. He stood in the aisle motionless, head erect, and looking every inch the victor. When the cheers subsided he said:

MR. PRESIDENT—The language of my distinguished friend who first spoke requires a sentence from myself as to the scope of his intentions. I will not for a moment detain you, where Democratic principles lead, what Democratic honor demands, principle and honor will not allow us to go one step further than he proposes. I accept every word, and while every Democrat is looking on this scene with anxiety and hope, I hope that when this report goes out the people can learn that the Democratic party has brains enough to be honest, and courage enough to be unanimous.

SPEAKER RANDALL'S HAPPIEST MOMENTS.

As Mr. Vaux took his seat, loud cries for Randall, accompanied by cheers came from every part of the hall, and it was some time before quiet could be restored. Mr. Randall then said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN—This is the happiest political moment of my life, and gives the people of the State and the United States hope that in the future we shall return to Constitutional Government. And when we gain control, they demand that we shall administer the Government according to the Constitution and laws. With all my power I say this means unending peace to us and unending war to our opponents.

SENATOR WALLACE'S APPROVAL.

Amidst loud cheers and cries for Wallace the tall form of the Senator was seen to move down the aisle. He stood for some time until the applause had subsided. He said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I thank you for the warmth of your greeting. It will scarcely be supposed of me that I would fail in this crisis of our party's history. I have done what man could do to advance the faith in which I have lived and in which I expect to die. This course I expect to pursue whether in the lead or in the ranks. I accede to Democrats when they seek peace and forbearance and I hope a victory is to be won unequalled by victories in the past. You will find me where the Democratic party sees fit to place me. I am its servant and when they command I will serve. I believe this plan will bring to the Democratic party peace, harmony and victory. (Cheers.)

HAY, DILL AND GIBSON JOIN IN THE LOVE FEAST.

Malcom Hay of Pittsburgh was called and the love feast threatened to crowd out all other business. Mr. Hay said:—It ill becomes me to speak at this time. I simply arise to ask that a vote be taken on this most happy occasion. I think, never in the history of our party has anything occurred so pleasing as this. We welcome it as a harbinger of victory. I ask you now to put the question and I hope it will be met with unanimous consent.

Then there were shouts for Dill and he arose in response and said:

"MR. CHAIRMAN.—I think no man in the Convention unless he be a defeated Democratic candidate for a State office, feels better over the compromise than I do. I have gone over the State and been met with a warmth that makes me favor this course since the Democrats have met in this Convention I have been in favor of it, and this is the happiest moment of my life now that it is accomplished. The result will be seen in our victory, as I believe in 1880 we will again elect a President of the United States. [Cheers.]

Col. R. M. Gibson of Allegheny, was next called on and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN—I have no speech to make. As this is a love feast, and as I am on a peace commission, I hope the piety will not be over until I get back.

EX-CONGRESSMAN STENGER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Stenger of Franklin county, closed the proceedings and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN—The leaders in the Republican party in the United States are seeking to build an Empire on the ruins of the Republic. Their cause means the perpetual rule of the Duke of America. All along Democrats have felt that if there could be unity among the factions this State can be carried against Grant. (Cheers). We send out word that we go into this fight shoulder to shoulder; I have deprecated all factions in Pennsylvania; I esteem the men said to be at their head; I appreciate them and their courage in times of danger, but it is a tribute this Convention shows them by unanimously endorsing their union. I have never thought them gods or demigods. They are men like the rest of us, but as prone to passion and to err as the sparks are to fly upwards. But being men this compromise is the more to be admired. I feel that it will bring fruit in the shape of a glorious victory.

DRAMATIC EFFECT.

It is impossible in giving these brief notes of the speeches made to describe the dramatic effect and enthusiasm created. The Convention was off its legs. Harmony and conciliation were supreme. Sam. Randall's broad Pennsylvania Dutch face and Wallace's Scotch Covenanter countenance seemed to intermingle in a facial complexion of love and joy. Tim. O'Leary shed tears and Capt. McClelland said he was "never, no never," so happy. The Captain is never positive. Then, when everybody was good, Mr. Cassidy's resolutions were carried without a word of dissent. The Convention then adjourned until five P. M. At that hour it adjourned again until eight. The POST correspondent may say this on his conscience that having attended conventions here for twenty years of both parties he has never seen greater ability, brains and moderation than appear in the Democratic Convention. It is not so much what delegates say as what they *do not*. There is an immense conservative power. Randall and Tilden have the sympathy largely of the people. Wallace made a far better speech than Randall to the convention, but every word Randall said seemed to dig into the people's minds. They cheered him because they believed him honest. Mr. Wallace said not a word but was discounted. His remarks were rounded off with Kerns' confirmation.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY.

THE ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE NOT READY TO REPORT—SPEECH TO YOUNG DEMOCRATS.

HARRISBURG, April 28.—The Convention reassembled at eight o'clock, and was largely attended. The Opera House was crowded. Never have I seen a larger and better conducted crowd. Senator Ernemtrout of Berks, had a committee to wait on the Adjustment Committee and learned from them that they would not report until ten o'clock to-morrow. The Convention adjourned after listening to Mr. Hensel of Lancaster county, who created immense enthusiasm by a thrilling Democratic speech addressed mainly to Democratic young men.

ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE.

THEY WILL MEET IN PHILADELPHIA AT THEIR CONVENIENCE—THEIR ACTION TO BE FINAL AND BINDING.

HARRISBURG, April 28.—The committee to arrange difficulties in the party has about agreed on this: That the said committee shall meet at Philadelphia at their convenience, and take such measures and adopt such rules as shall in their judgment best serve to reorganize the party in Philadelphia, and shall report in writing their decision to the Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, which decision shall be binding and final and the organization thus reorganized as made shall be the true and only regular organization in the party in the said city. There has been much controversy as regards Cincinnati delegates. The Tilden and anti-Tilden men will make their fight in Convention to-morrow on delegates at large. So far as heard from in the State to Cincinnati, there are 26 Tilden delegates elected certain, and he has many friends among other delegates. In Allegheny county the delegates elected to Cincinnati are E. A. Wood, John B. Larkin, C. F. McKenna and Malcom Hay; in Westmoreland county Edgard Cowan of Greensburg and in Fayette county, Chas. E. Boyle of Uniontown. In the Venango contest Geo. Allen of Erie and H. B. Plummer of Venango are elected.

OUR OWN DELEGATION.

LIST OF OFFICERS—CANDIDATES FOR CINCINNATI AND ELECTORS.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 28.—The Allegheny county delegation this morning completed their organization. The permanent officers of the organization are as follows:

Members of the State Central Committee—T. D. Casey, Forth Second Senatorial district: Edward F. Houston, Forty-third district; J. A. Skelly of McKeesport, Forty-fourth district; J. W. Patterson, Forty-fifth district.

Delegates to National Convention—At Large, Hon. James H. Hopkins; Twenty-second Congressional district, John B. Larkin and Dr. E. A. Wood; Twenty-third district, Malcom Hay, Esq., and C. F. McKenna, Esq.

Electors—At Large, Hon. James P. Barr; Twenty-second district, Christopher Magee, Esq.; Twenty-third district, Colonel R. M. Gibson.

The opinion is general that Governor Tilden has a majority of the State delegates. His friends claim that he will have twenty-seven out of a possibly fifty-eight delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati. J. M.

THE ORGANIZATION.

ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE REPORT ADOPTED—THE ALLEGHENY CONTESTANTS OUSTED—DILL FOR TEMPORARY AND MONAGHAN FOR PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, April 29.—The settlement of the Philadelphia disputes continued the leading topic of conversation here till the Convention reassembled at nine o'clock this morning. A number of spectators and a few delegates had already left for their homes, satisfied that the stormy breeze predicted would not disturb the Convention, but for all that, there was an immense attendance this morning. About half-past nine Chairman Miller of the State Committee appeared and was enthusiastically applauded. In his usual mild manner he called the Convention to order, and asked if the Committee on Adjustment and Contested Seats were ready to report. There was a painful silence for some minutes, when Mr. Ermentrout moved that a committee be appointed to request them to report immediately. The motion was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Ermentrout and Malcom Hay were named. They had scarcely retired from the hall when the committee put in an appearance and said they were prepared to speak for themselves.

ADJUSTMENT OF ALL DIFFICULTIES.

Ex-Senator Dill, in presenting the report of the committee, said that all the conclusions had received the unanimous vote of the committee. In the case of the contest in Philadelphia, while the Vaux delegation admitted that McGowan's delegates were regularly elected under the established rules of the party, yet for the sake of having a united party in Philadelphia, both sides were anxious to secure harmony and concerted action. The committee will therefore meet in Philadelphia at some future day and make such rules for the organization of the Democracy in Philadelphia as their judgment may be deemed necessary. They will determine what the regular organization shall be, and how it is to be made up. Each delegation is to be admitted to seats in this Convention, and each delegate to cast one-half of one vote through its Chairman. The committee had also agreed upon an equal division of the delegates to Cincinnati, electors and members of the State Central Committee. The report threw out all the contestants from Allegheny county, which were confined to the seats of Messrs. Hay, McKenna and Meyer. Both sets of delegates were admitted from the Twenty-sixth Congressional district. After the report had been read, Mr. Dill called the previous question, which was sustained, and the terms of compromise were adopted with one or two opposing votes.

DILL FOR TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The roll having been called nominations for temporary chairman were in order, and Robert E. Monaghan, of Chester, called the election unanimously of Hon. A. Dill, which was done with applause. This was a part of the program. On taking the chair Mr. Dill made a characteristic speech in which he lauded the spirit of har

and to save each part in its whole constitutional vigor is to save the life of the nation.

Third—That the Democratic party maintains as it ever has maintained that the military are and ought to be in all things subordinate to the civil authorities. It denies as it ever has denied the right of Federal administration to keep on foot at the general expense a standing army to invade the States for political purposes, without regard to constitutional restrictions to control the people at the polls to protect and encourage fraudulent counts of votes or to inaugurate candidates rejected by the majority.

Fourth—That right to free ballot, the right preservative of all rights, is the only means of peacefully redressing grievances and reforming abuses. The presence at the polls of a regular military force and of a host claiming power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrants or hearing, destroys all freedom of elections and upturns the very foundation of self government. We call upon all good citizens to aid us in preserving our institutions from destruction by these imperial methods of supervising right of suffrage and coercing the popular will, in keeping the way to the ballot box open and free as it was to our fathers, in removing the army to a safe distance from people assembled to express their sovereign pleasure at the polls, and insuring obedience to their will when legally expressed by their votes.

Fifth—That Rutherford B. Hayes having been placed in power against the well known and legally expressed will of the people is the representative of conspiracy only, and his claim of right to surround the ballot boxes with troops and Deputy Marshals to intimidate and obstruct electors, and his unprecedented use of the army to maintain this insult menace the country.

Sixth—That the Democratic party as of old favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper convertible into coin.

Seventh—That we are opposed to the system of subsidies by General Government under which during the period of Republican ascendancy politicial rings and corporations profited at the people's expense, and to any appropriations of public credit to any object but public service reforms and economies, which enforced by the Democratic party since its advent to power in Congress have saved to the people many millions of dollars and we believe that a like result would follow its restoration to power in the State of Pennsylvania.

Eighth—That the Democratic party being the national friend of the workingman, and having throughout its history stood between him and oppression, renews its expression of sympathy with labor and its promise of protection to its rights.

Ninth—That we look with alarm and apprehension upon pretensions of great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this Commonwealth, which governs all else within our borders, and until they accept the Constitution of 1873 in good faith they should remain objects of utmost vigilance and jealousy by both the Legislature and the people.

Tenth—That the recent attempt under personal direction of ruling Republican leaders to debauch the Legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption and to take from the Commonwealth four million dollars for which its liability had never been ascertained, is fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of the political ring and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.

Eleventh—That the great fraud of 1876-77, by which upon a false count of the Electoral votes of three States the candidate defeated at the polls was seated in the Presidential Chair, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military force, was the most deadly blow ever aimed at our system of representative government. To preserve the country from the horrors of a second civil war, the Democratic party submitted for the time in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would peacefully redress the great wrong and signally rebuke the dark crime when they should come to vote in 1880. That issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposed a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the consciences of any nation of freemen.

This is the platform as adopted without dissent.

THE UNIT RULE.

THE ANTI-TILDEN MEN WANT IT BUT FAIL TO GET IT—THE RULE DEFEATED BY A VOTE OF 125 TO 122—SPEECHES PRO AND CON.

HARRISBURG, April 29.—Attached to the platform published above was the following:

Resolved, That in conformity with the time-honored custom of Pennsylvania Democracy and to the end that our great Common wealth shall not be deprived of her legitimate influence, her delegates to the National Convention are instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions, and they are further instructed to oppose abrogation of two-thirds rule.

Mr. Ermentrout had not scarcely finished reading the resolution there was a furious storm of "no," "no."

Mr. W. H. Sowden of Lehigh quickly gained his feet and offered a resolution to abrogate the two-thirds rule, but changed his motion to an amendment to strike out the unit rule resolution. This was followed by a call of the previous question.

SPEECHES FOR AND AGAINST.

Senator Wallace now gained the floor to oppose Mr. Sowden's motion. He claimed that moving the previous question was hasty. He inquired if it were possible that gag law was to be applied in this Democratic Convention. He said:

"I am astonished. This is a convention of Democrats. I am here to speak for the integrity of the people. From the inception of Democracy this unit rule has been the rule. The unit rule would have saved a civil war. History is rife with instances of this kind. When we all voted against Greeley and for Black we were voting as unit rule men; when we cast our vote at Cincinnati it should be with majesty and dignity."

Mr. Snowden replied that all present were in favor of standing by the principle not to apply gag law, but to avoid strife let us exercise our independence by testing the sentiment of this body on the point. We must, and will, avoid the iron-bound dictation of the unit rule. That will do for the Camerons but not for a Democratic Convention. For the sake of peace and harmony we are to hope that no more firebrands be thrown into this Convention.

Col. R. M. Gibson of Allegheny, said the Democratic masses will wear no man's collar. No matter what the Convention may say the Democratic party will not submit to being shackled. "We will support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention," continued Col. Gibson, "but give us a chance; wait until that time before tying our hands." Mr. Gibson's speech was received with many shouts of approval.

R. Milton Speer of Huntingdon, was in favor of the unit rule. He said: "If we want to speak at all let us speak as a State and not as a divided delegation. Are we ashamed as a State to speak for our gallant and brave son, Gen. Hancock. No, God knows we are not."

Speaker Randall arose and was greeted with most enthusiastic cheering. He said: 'No man will make more sacrifices than I will to secure political unity and harmony. I believe the delegation to Cincinnati will be a unit in their action without any of the agencies attempted to be put into force here to-day. I hope this unit rule will not prevail. It will bring trouble and defeat a great deal oftener than victory."

LITTLE HITCH IN THE PHILADELPHIA DELEGATION.

The presiding officer then put the question whether the Convention would strike out the resolution referring to the unit rule, and substitute in its place the resolution offered by Mr. Sowden. The ayes and nays were ordered. The Philadelphia delegation was divided on this question and retired to settle as to how they would record their votes.

Mr. Barger attempted to vote the city (Wallace) half of the delegation as a unit and against the amendment, but this was determinedly resented by individual members of the delegation, showing that Mr. Randall had part of that half of the city delegation as well as all the county delegation. Finally the Philadelphia delegation retired to consult, and returning soon afterwards announced that they had agreed to vote as a unit, and the McGowan half voted "no" and Vaux half "aye." One of the McGowan men objected and wanted to vote aye, but was not heard.

UNIT RULE DEFEATED BY A VOTE OF 125 TO 122.

When the roll call was finished the vote stood very close, there being a difference only of one or two votes either way. Several delegates changed their votes and the Chair finally announced that the clerks agreed on their tally, except that one of them found a discrepancy of one vote. This did not effect the result however, which was announced as follows: For the unit rule, 122; against, 125. The announcement brought the Randall men to their feet, and for a few minutes cheer after cheer went up. The unit rule bill was therefore defeated.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

HON. GEORGE A. JENKS FOR SUPREME JUDGE AND COL. R. P. DECHERT FOR AUDITOR GENERAL—THE BALLOTS—DILL FOR CHAIRMAN STATE COMMITTEE—MR. SCOTT SAYS TILDEN HAS THE DELEGATION AND WALLACE SAYS NOT.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 29th.—The Convention now proceeded to the election of Delegates at Large to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati.

Mr. Vaux (Randall) nominated Wm. S. Stenger, of Franklin and W. L. Scott, of Erie, and Mr. Barger (Wallace), of Philadelphia, nominated Lewis Cassiday, of Philadelphia and R. M. Speer, of Huntingdon, as Delegates at Large, and they were elected by acclamation.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

The choice of Electors at Large being in order Mr. Speer nominated Hon. R. E. Monaghan and W. H. Playford, and Mr. Monaghan was elected by acclamation. Col. James P. Barr was named and the Convention proceeded to ballot for the remaining Elector, the arrangements having been to elect Mr. Barr, but the Playford men refused to stand by the arrangements. The vote resulted as follows: Playford (Wallace), 133; Barr (Tilden), 110½, and Mr. Playford was declared elected.

BALLOTING FOR JUDGE.

The following named persons were placed in nomination for Supreme Judge: Hon. Geo. A. Jenks of Jefferson; Pearson Church of Crawford; E. J. Fox of Northampton, and Judge Jas. Bredin of Butler. The vote as announced stood:

Fox	77
Jenks	137
Church	9
Bredin	5

The Chair announced that Hon. Geo. A. Jenks of Jefferson is the nominee of the Democratic party for Supreme Judge.

Mr. Robert A. Packer of Bradford then placed the name of Edward Herrick Esq., of Bradford county in nomination for Auditor General.

Mr. Richard Vaux nominated Col. R. P. Dechert of Philadelphia. The roll was called and the vote stood:

Dechert	133½
Herrick	83½

Col. R. P. Dechert was declared the nominee for Auditor General.

STATE AND NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. James, of Northampton, said that as a fitting close to the work of peace and harmony he moved that Hon. Andrew H. Dill, of Union, be made Chairman of the State Committee. Mr. Dill was elected by acclamation.

Hon. W. L. Scott, of Erie, proposed Mr. Geo. Ross, of Bucks, as a member of the National Executive Committee.

Mr. Malcom Hay protested that that selection should be made by the delegation to Cincinnati.

Mr. Scott then moved that the name of Mr. Ross be recommended for a member of the National Convention but the Convention refused to entertain the motion. After the Chairman had requested that the names of the State Committee be handed in to the Secretary's the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CLAIMS OF BOTH SIDES.

Senator Wallace says the delegation to Cincinnati will stand twenty for Tilden and thirty-eight against him.

Hon. W. L. Scott of Erie, nearly reverses the figures given by Senator Wallace as to the status of the Cincinnati delegation. He claims there will be forty Tilden vptes in the delegation. and eighteen in favor of Hancock.

During the meeting of the Committee on Resolutions to-day, a motion to incorporate a resolution instructing delegates to Cincinnati to vote for Hancock, was voted down by 34 to 15.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

FULL LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—LIST OF ELECTORS.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 29.—Following is a complete summary of work accomplished by the Convention, showing the names of delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati, the names of Electors and the State candidates:

STATE TICKET.

Judge Supreme Court—HON. GEORGE A. JENKS, of Jefferson county.

Auditor General—COL. R. P. DECHERT, of Philadelphia.

DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.

At Large.

Lewis C. Cassidy, Philadelphia.
R. Milton Speer, Huntingdon.
W. S. Stenger, Franklin.
W. L. Scott, Erie.

Congressional.

First District—Geo. McGowan, Dallas Sanders.
Second—John R. Read, Robt. P. Dechert.
Third—Thomas Barger, William McMullen.
Fourth—Henry S. Donahue, Samuel Josephs.
Fifth—Frederick Gerker, Edwin H. Flood.
Sixth—J. L. Forward, John H. Brinton.
Seventh—Harmon Yerkes, J. Wright Apple.
Eighth—Daniel Ermentrout, Thomas D. Fisher.
Ninth—W. U. Hensel, B. J. McGrann.
Tenth—Wm. H. Sowden, Henry W. Scott.
Eleventh—David Lowenberry, R. S. Staples.
Twelfth—R. Bruce Ricketts, T. J. Fitzsimmons.
Thirteenth—James B. Reilly, James Ellis.
Fourteenth—B. F. Meyers, Grant Weldman.
Fifteenth—Robert A. Packer, C. P. Grampf.
Sixteenth—John J. Metzgar, Henry Sherwood.
Seventeenth—Augustus S. Landis, Wm. J. Baer.
Eighteenth—C. M. Duncan, D. M. Crawford.
Nineteenth—Chauncey F. Black, Jas. M. Perry.
Twentieth—Ed. Ziegler, J. A. Cassanova.
Twenty-first—Edgar Cowan, Charles E. Boyle.
Twenty-second—Malcom Hay, C. F. McKenna.
Twenty-third—John B. Larkin, Dr. E. A. Wood.
Twenty-fourth—Geo. W. Miller, Wm. Gordon.
Twenty-fifth—J. B. Knox, R. P. Marshall.
Twenty-sixth—E. P. Gillespie, M. N. Allen.
Twenty-seventh—Geo. A. Allen, H. B. Plummer.

ELECTORS.

At Large.

Robert Monaghan, W. H. Playford.

Congressional:

1.	John Stavina,	15.	George A. Post,
2.	Edward A. Pue,	16.	A. M. Benton,
3.	John M. Campbell,	17.	J. P. Linton,
4.	Gillis Dallet,	18.	Col. John S. Miller,
5.	John M. Moffit,	19.	J. O. Saxton,
6.	Edwin Walton,	20.	C. N. Bowers,
7.	Nathan C. James	21.	J. A. J. Buchanan,
8.	George Flibert,	22.	Christopher Magee,
9.	Jas. G. McSparren	23.	Robert M. Gibson,
10.	Dr. Alf. J. Martin,	24.	Thomas Bradford,
11.	Adam Gerringer,	25.	Harry W. Wilson,
12.	Frank Turner,	26.	Samuel Griffith,
13.	P. J. Birmingham,	27.	Ross Thompson,
14.	H. E. Davis,		

SKETCH OF THE CANDIDATES.

PUBLIC SERVICES OF EX-CONGRESSMAN JENKS—COL. R. P. DECHERT.

Hon. George A. Jenks, the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, was born in Jefferson county, March 26, 1836. In his earlier days he was a carpenter and joiner, and subsequently a school teacher. He graduated at Jefferson College in 1858, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, and has ever since been engaged in active practice. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,627 votes against 11,109 for Harry White. White beat him for the Forty-fifth Congress, receiving 15,130 votes to 13,397 for Jenks. The district is generally Republican, and Mr. Jenks' election in 1874 was due in part to his great personal popularity, and in part to the great Democratic tidal wave that surged almost over the whole country that year. During the session Mr. Jenks fully vindicated the wisdom of the choice the people had made, and proved himself a courageous and capable statesman. There is no clearer headed and more capable lawyer, no sturdier or better Democrat, no more conscientious or upright citizen in Pennsylvania. His nomination is a fit recognition of a man in every respect suited to a position on the bench of the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth, and if any Democrat can win that position, Mr. Jenks has the elements of character and popularity to do it.

Col. R. P. Dechert of Philadelphia, the nominee for Auditor General. Dechert was a gallant soldier of the Union Army and some years ago was a member of the State Senate. He possesses qualities of mind which fit him peculiarly for the duties of the Auditor General's office. He has always been popular with the people of Philadelphia and we predict that he will run largely ahead of his ticket in that city.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* of to-day says: "Col. Dechert came to the State Convention as a member of the Regular or McGowan delegation from Philadelphia. While we had other preference, we are free to say, that a stronger ticket could not well have been selected. It now remains for the Democrats of Pennsylvania to perfect their organization and secure the election of the regular ticket."

PREVIOUS CONVENTIONS.

BRIEF RESUME OF PRESIDENTIAL STATE CONVENTIONS HELD IN PENNSYLVANIA SINCE 1860.

A resume of the Democratic State Conventions held since 1860, to appoint delegates to the National Conventions to nominates Presidential candidates, will be of interest in connection with the Harrisburg Convention to elect delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. In 1852 and 1856, the party was dead-set to secure the nomination of of Mr. Buchanan, and selected National delegates solely with that view, and did it by committee of the State Convention instead of by the usual process of the Congressional district delegates representing national delegates. This was to secure a solid delegation, and exclude a few of "Old Buck's" bitter personal and political enemies from the National Conventions who might have come in from Congressional districts.

Reading Convention of 1860.—This was held February 29, in the heat of the Douglas-Breckenridge-Lecompton controversy about slavery in the Territories. G. Nelson Smith of Cambria county, was temporary and Wm. H. Welsh of York, permanent President. John Cessna was one of the most active members of the Convention. The delegates at large to the Charleston Convention were divided between the Douglas and anti-Douglas men and consisted of Wm. Bigler, John L. Dawson, Wm. Montgomery and Joseph B. Baker. There is no record of the unit rule being proposed or adopted.

Philadelphia Convention of 1864.—This was in the dark days of the war, but the Convention was a full one. T. B. Searight of Fayette, was temporary and Wm. H. Witte of Mongomery, permanent President. The delegates at large to the Chicago Convention were George W. Cass, Wm. Bigler, Asa Packer and Wm. V. McGrath. The Convention passed a resolution favoring General McClellan's nomination and instructing the delegation to vote as a unit.

Harrisburg Convention of 1868.—The Convention of 1868 met at Harrisburg during the session of the Legislature, and was called to order by the Chairman of the State Committee, Mr. Wallace. Hon. Wm. M. Randall of Schuylkill county, was temporary chairman, and Hon. Wm. Hopkins of Washington county, permanent President. The delegates at large to the National Convention were Geo. W. Woodward, Asa Packer, Wm. Bigler, and Wm. A. Heister. The delegation was instructed to vote as a unit, but not instructed to support any particular candidate.

Reading Convention of 1872.—The Convention met at Reading, May 30th, and organized with R. B. Brown, Esq., of Clarion county, as temporary, and Heister Clymer of Berks as permanent President. Owing to the reapportionment of the State, there were ten delegates at large elected to the Baltimore Convention, as follows: Geo. W. Cass, Samuel J. Randall, L. A. Mackey, C. W. Carrigan, B. Markley Boyer, William A. Wallace, John H. Brinton, Philip Collins, S. B. Wilson and H. G. Smith. The unit rule was not adopted and the delegations at the Baltimore National Convention divided, some supporting and others opposing Mr. Greeley's nomination. This Convention was one of the most important ever held in the State. It nominated Buckalew for Governor, and other State officers, Congressmen-at-large, and fourteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention.

Lancaster Convention of 1876.—This Convention met at Lancaster, March 22d, and was organized with Wm. H. Playford of Fayette, as temporary and R. E. Monaghan of Chester, as permanent Chairman. The delegates at large to the National Convention were Wm. A. Wallace, H. M. North, A. H. Dill and Hiester Clymer. A resolution expressing a preference for Judge Black for President was laid on the table. About midnight, when the Convention was about adjourning, and few delegates remaining a resolution previously offered by Mr. Playford of Fayette, but not acted on, was called up and passed, instructing the delegates to the National Convention to vote as a unit upon all questions of principle and candidates.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

A Breeze Between the Tilden and Anti-Tilden Men.

HARTFORD, April 28.—The Democratic State Convention organized to-day by the election of Thomas M. Waller temporary Chairman, and after preliminary business was made permanent President. In his speech on taking the Chair he denounced the elevation of Hayes to the Presidency as a fraud upon the Democratic party and country, and in alluding to the nominee at Cincinnati, said the party should not nominate a man who could not carry his own State.

The Convention chose the following delegates at large to the Cincinnati Convention: Alfred E. Burr of Hartford, W. E. Parsons of New Haven, D. A. Wells of Norwich and W. H. Barnum of Salisbury. District delegates were then chosen.

The Convention instructed the delegation to vote at Cincinnati for the retention of the two-thirds rule. The resolutions favor adherence to the Constitution and respect for its limitation; for civil service which shall bring to all parts of the Government former honesty and economy; denouncing the election of President Hayes as a fraud; calling for the nomination of a candidate at Cincinnati, devoted to the Constitution and honest Government; of Conservatism, which will unite the party and preserving the unit rule for the Government of the action of the Connecticut delegation.

The Convention was harmonious to this point, when Blake, of Bridgeport, presented a resolution as an amendment, which was aimed at the candidacy of Samuel J. Tilden, and declared the party should not nominate a man, whatever may be his private grievapes or however eminent, who cannot command and receive the support of the entire Democratic party, and bring it success. He supported the amendment in a vigorous speech, naming Tilden and declaring that he could not unite the party, and that his nomination would jeopardize its success. This created great confusion in the Convention, and finally E. S. Cleveland, of Hartford, who had previously been invited to the platform, got the floor and denounced the resolution as a firebrand and read a long written eulogy of Tilden during his speech. Waller, President of the Convention called Vice President Hallister to the Chair, and at the close of Cleveland's speech got the floor and opposed the adoption of any resolutions or any declarations for or against Tilden. In the course of his speech he said he did not know how many of the delegates chosen were for Tilden, when a voice responded, "ten of the twelve." Waller counseled harmony and leaving the whole question to the delegates, whom he said, should they vote for Tilden, would never attend another Convention from Conneticut.

A voice—"A firebrand."

Waller finally moved the indefinite postponement of all resolutions and the adoption of one pledging the support of the Cincinnati nominees, and then quickly regained the platform, put the question himself, and carried the motion by acclamation unanimously. It was quite a brilliant performance and got the Convention out of the troublesome situation.

The defeat of the regular resolutions leaves the delegates to vote according to their individual choice. The majority of the delegates chosen, it is understood, will go with Barnum in support of Tilden or his candidate. It is probable Waller will go to the Convention as a substitute, and he is anti-Tilden. Adjourned.

THE CONVICT BRIBERS.

Board of Pardons to Consider Their Cases To-day.

Understood a Pardon Will Be Granted Them.

[Special to the Pittsburgh POST.]

HARRISBURG, April 29.—The Board of Pardons will meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock to consider the cases of Kemble, Salter, Crawford, Rumberger and Petroff, the District Attorney, having been notified to this effect this afternoon. This evening a delegation of seven citizens from Philadelphia, among them Ex-Treasurer H. D. Moore, visited the Dauphin county jail for the purpose of having an interview with Kemble preparatory to his release, which is expected by to-morrow evening. Kemble was allowed to meet his friends in one of the prison rooms and passed an hour pleasantly with them. The delegation is expected to be present at the meeting of the Board. The prisoners will be represented by Messrs. Armstrong, Mann and Brewster and Cassidy, all of whom are here, and the Harrisburg lawyers concerned for the defense. The District Attorney does not think he will attend owing to the short notice and official duties in court which is in session. In addition to other arguments counsel for the prisoners will attack Judge Pearson's Penitentiary sentence as unwarranted by law. As his authority has recently been questioned, the Judge has examined into the matter, and as a result, is of the opinion that he acted in full compliance with the law. All the members of the Board will be present at the meeting, but Palmer, who is reported ill. He is, however, said to be favorable to a pardon. It is understood that all the convicts will be pardoned to-morrow.

THE OTHER BRIBERS.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 29.—The trial of Long, Smith, Leisenring, McCune, Clark and Shoemaker remaining alleged corrupt solicitationists has been postponed until the August term of court. A special meeting of the Board of Pardons has been called for to-morrow to consider the cases of Kemble, Peitroff, *et al.*

SUPERINTENDENTS of schools in Michigan go armed. Superintendent Gaso, of the Niles public schools, revolvered a raging Spitz dog the other day and saved the community.

SHERMAN SWEEPS OHIO.

He Secures Thirty-two Out of Forty District Delegates.

Convention Decidedly One Sided for the Secretary.

Blaine's Followers Manifest a Little Strength Which Proves of No Avail.

COLUMBUS, April 28.—The Republican State Convention convened in Comstock's Opera House at 11 A. M., and was called to order by A. L. Conger, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who, in a short speech, urged the Convention to proceed very carefully in transacting business, so that no mistake be made, so that men be chosen for official positions that the entire party of the State can unite upon. After prayer by the Rev. B. W. Arnott (colored), Congressman McKinley of Canton, was chosen temporary chairman, and J. R. Mallow of Franklin, Secretary. During McKinley's speech, his reference to the possibilities of nominating Sherman, Blaine or Grant at Chicago, was greeted with hearty cheers, but when Grant's name was mentioned, there were a half-dozen hisses, but these were speedily drowned by the applause. A list of delegates to Chicago chosen by the several districts, was then read and the Covention took a recess.

FIRST BLOOD FOR SHERMAN.

The Convention re-assembled at two o'clock, the galleries and lobbies being filled with a dense crowd of spectators. Hon. Benj. Butterworth of Hamilton, was chosen permanent chairman and D. J. Edwards of Trumbull, Secretary.

The Committee on Credentials reported all delegations full and no contests except in Licking county, Thirteen districts, where a delegate representing Blaine and one representing Sherman, asked to be admitted to seats. The committee reported in favor of admitting the Sherman delegate and the report was agreed to.

The following were elected delegates at large to the Chicago Convention: William Dennison of Franklin, W. M. Bateman of Hamilton, Jas. Garfield, of Lake, and Chas. Foster of Seneca. The highest vote cast for the delegates at large named by the Blaine delegates, was 200 for John Beatty. The delegates at large were instructed to select their own alternates. Charles Grosvenor of Athens, and S. S. Warner of Larain, were chosen electors at large by acclamation.

A SHERMAN SEND-OFF.

The Committee on Platform reported a series of highly colored resolutions which conclude as follows:

Resolved, That the great ability, invaluable services, long experience, pure and exalted character, and unwavering fidelity to the Republican principles of our distinguished fellow citizen, John Sherman, entitle him to the highest honors and confidence of the Republican party of Ohio and of the country. His matchless skill and courage as a financier has mainly contributed to accomplish the invaluable and difficult work of resumption and refunding the public debt, and made him the trusted representative in public life of the business interests of all classes of the American people. He has been trained from the beginning of his public life in the advocacy of the rights of man—and to such he has been more unfaltering in his demand—that the whole power of the Government should be used to protect the colored people of the South from unlawful violence and unfriendly local legislation, and in view of his services to his country, and his undoubted ability as a statesman, we the Republican party of Ohio present him to the Republican party of the country as a fit candidate for President, and respectfully urge upon the Republican Convention at Chicago his nomination, and the district delegates are respectfully requested to vote for his nomination.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the administration of President Hayes in maintaining the legislation, principles and purposes of the Republican party designed as they are, to maintain the existence of the Government to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of all the rights given or guaranteed by the Constitution and laws, and to secure prosperity to the industries of the country.

Resolved, That we pledge the united and earnest efforts of the Republicans of Ohio for the election of the nominees of the National Republican Convention.

THE BLAINE FEELING.

During the reading of the resolutions and during the entire day, Sherman's name was sufficient to call out the most hearty applause, as might be expected in a Convention having 461 out of 670 votes. Yet the applause which followed references to Blaine were given with great earnestness.

BLAINE GETS EIGHT OUT OF FORTY DELEGATES.

As near as can be learned, eight out of the forty district delegates chosen to attend the Chicago Convention are for Blaine, but in one district, the Seventeenth, a resolution was adopted declaring Sherman to be their second choice. Sherman's friends to-night claim the delegation will be solid for Sherman at Chicago.

The delegates-at-large to Chicago met to-night and chose the following alternatives: Orrin B. Gould of Scioto, Christian Moeslein of Hamilton, James Bufort (colored) of Clark, and J. F. Rumler of Lucas.

STATE TICKET.

The following State ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, Charles Townsend of Athens; Judge of the Supreme Court, George M. McIlvaine of Tuscaraws; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Dwight Crowell of Ashtabula; Member of the Board of Public Works, S. R. Hosmer of Muskingum; School Commissioner, A. P. Dewalf of Summit.

The State Central Committee met and appointed a Committee to prepare rules for its Government. It was also decided that hereafter the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be Chairman ex-officio of the State Committee. An adjournment was then had until June 19th, when the Committee will meet to organize and choose an Executive Committee.

OTHER CONVENTIONS.

Arkansas Radicals Instruct for Grant.

Wind Up of the South Carolina Convention—Ohio Greenbackers.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS.

DELAGATES TO CHICAGO INSTRUCTED FOR BLAINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The Republican State Convention met at Sacramento this afternoon. It was called to order by W. W. Morrow, Chairman of the State Central Committee. George L. Baker was chosen temporary Chairman. The mention of Blaine in his address was greeted with great applause and three cheers. Committees on Platforms and Resolutions, on Credentials, and on Permanent Organization and Order of Business were appointed and the Convention took a recess, after which the report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization for electing delegates, three from each Congressional district, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then presented. It reaffirms adherence to the Republican National platform of 1876, and State platform of 1879; after a plank in favor of public schools, comes the following:

Resolved, That we will cordially support the nominees of the Republican National Convention, whoever they may be, but we know that six electorial votes of our State are certain to be given for the Republican ticket if James G. Blaine be nominated, wherefore we do hereby instruct our delegates to the Republican National Convention to vote as a unit, first, last and all the time for James G. Blaine, and use all honorable means to secure his nomination for President of the United States.

OHIO GREENBACKERS.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO CHOSEN AND A STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 29.—The State Convention of the National Greenback party met in this city at ten o'clock to-day. H. P. Leonard, of Cass county, was chosen temporary chairman. Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions were chosen. While waiting for the report of the committees, the Convention was addressed by the Hon. Gilbert De La Matyr, M. C. There were between two hundred and fifty and three hundred delegates present, nearly all parts of the State being represented. A permanent organization was effected after which the Convention adjourned until one P. M. When the Convention reassembled the Committee on Platform reported the usual Greenback resolutions which were adopted. Delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention were then chosen. The district delegates were also announced and the Convention then nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, Richard Gregg of Dearborn county; Lieutenant Governor, Thomas Debruler of Spencer county; Secretary of State, J. B. Yeagley of Marion county, Auditor of State, Geo. M. Demaree of Johnson county; Treasurer of the State, John F. Ulery of St. Joseph county; Attorney General, John S. Miller of Tippecanoe county.

THE ARKANSAS CONVENTION.

DELEGATES INSTRUCTED TO VOTE FOR GRANT.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 29.—The Convention assembled at seven o'clock, after four hours' debate over the appointment of committees. Committees on Resolutions and the Selection of Delegates were appointed. The Committee on Resolutions reported a resolution endorsing and instructing for General Grant, which, on motion of ex-Senator Clayton, was amended, instructing delegates to vote for General Grant and to use their individual and collective efforts as long as his name is before the Convention, to secure his nomination, which was adopted. At three o'clock A. M. the Convention adjourned sine die. The following are the delegates appointed to the Chicago Convention: S. W. Dorsey, M. W. Gibbs, H. H. Robinson, S. H. Holland, J. H. Johnson, Fred Haviss, Powell Clayton, O. P. Snyner, Jacob Treiber, James K. Barnes, J. A. Barnes and O. A. Hodley.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

NEITHER BLAINE NOR SHERMAN WANTED AS SECOND CHOICE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 29.—The Republican Convention was in session till one o'clock this morning. Resolutions denouncing the outrage at West Point were a source of animated debate and without action the Convention after electing delegates to Chicago, adjourned till eight o'clock this morning when the Whittaker resolutions were passed. Resolutions condemning the bestowal of Federal patronage on Democrats were also passed. A resolution that in the event of Grant not being the nominee the delegates should support Blaine but in no contingency vote for Sherman, was laid on the table. Adjourned *sine die*.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

GRANT FAVORED IN MICHIGAN AND MASSACHUSETTS.

DETROIT, MICH., April 29.—Wayne county, which includes Detroit, elected forty-nine delegates to-day to the Republican State Convention. The complexion is not known, but an anti-third term resolution was promptly laid on the table by an overwhelming vote.

BOSTON, April 29.—At the Republican Convention, Seventh district, in Lowell, to-day, George A. Marden of Lowell, editor, and ex-Governor Geo. S. Boutwell were elected delegates to the Chicago Convention. Both are prominent men. It is thought Grant will have a good following of delegates from Massachuetts.

SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

Delegates Instructed to Vote as a Unit Until the End for Grant.

COLUMBUS, S. C., April 28.—The Republican State Convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives at noon. A temporary organization was affected with closed doors, no reporters being admitted. E. W. M. Mackey, (white) of Charleston, was elected temporary chairman, and Harry Noah, (white) of Richland, temporary secretary. The Convention then took a recess till half-past two o'clock.

The Republican State Convention reassembled at half-past two. The officers of the temporary organization were elected as permanent officers. One hundred and twenty delegates were present, forty white and eighty colored. The Committee on Credentials reported no legally elected delegation from Lexington and that there was a vacancy in the Richland delegation. Horry county was not represented. The report of the Committee was adopted and Harry Noah was chosen by the delegation to fill the vacancy from Richland.

H. L. Shrewsbury, colored, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a large majority, there being but few dissenting votes:

Resolved, That the delegation to represent the State of South Carolina in the National Republican Convention to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States are hereby instructed and solemnly pledged to vote as a unit to the end of the contest, for the world renowned and most available candidate, Gen. U. S. Grant, and that upon all questions arising in said Convention they are earnestly recommended to vote in a like manner to the end that the true interests of the constituency they represent may be subserved.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1880.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

AMERICAN GOODS THROUGH CANADA.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day agreed upon a bill which, in effect, prohibits the shipment of any goods from one American port to another through Canada. It also provides that cars coming from Canada to the United States shall pay a duty on their first trip of thirty-five per cent. advalorem.

THE KELLOGG CASE.

The debate on the Kellogg case this evening was very animated and indicated that Blaine will lead on one side and Hall of Georgia, on the other. It is the topic of conversation to-night at the hotels.

THE HURD BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day discussed, until adjournment, the Hurd bill agreed upon yesterday by the sub-Committee and which virtually prohibits the transportation of merchandise from one place in the United States to another through Canada by land carriage. Messrs. Frye, of Maine and Conger of Michigan, opposed it most earnestly.

BLAINE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Morgan, Berkeley and some other eastern counties of West Virginia, have elected delegates to the Republican State Convention and instructed them for Blaine. Jefferson and other counties will follow suit this week, the Blaine men say.

TENNESSEE FOR TILDEN.

Tennessee Congressmen have received information that their State will send a Tilden delegation to Cincinnati.

T. H.

Allcock's Porous Plasters.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Their high degree of perfection has been secured after years of experiment. Composed of the CHOICEST Gums and Extracts. We guarantee them the BEST external remedy.

The Best Purgative and Blood Purifier.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

One or two every night, in ten days cure Costiveness and Dyspepsia. Taken on an empty stomach, they never nauseate or annoy.

Sold by all Druggists.

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EUROPEAN EVENTS.

Formal Opening of the British Parliament.

Ministerial Crisis in Italy—The Montenegrin Difficulty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 29.—Parliament was formally opened to-day by Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor, Duke of Argyle, Earl Granville, Earl Sydney and Lord Northbrook acting as the royal commission. The procedure merely consisted in summoning Commons to the bar of the House of Lords and requested them to elect a speaker. There was a fair attendance of the Commons, including many new members. Only twenty Tory and fourteen Liberal Peers, two Bishops and fifteen Peeresses, were present in the House of Lords. In the House of Commons there was a meagre attendance of Irish members. The conference on the land question in Dublin to-day detains Parnell and his adherents. Some of the Irish members including O'Donnell and Finigan, sat on the Tory side. The others sat on the Liberal side. The House floor and galleries were very crowded.

It is announced that last week a steamer launched off Lundy Island at the entrance to the Bristol Channel, for the purpose of transferring two passengers to a fishing smack steamer, named Helene. It has a cargo of 12,000 rifles, four million cartridges and a torpedo launch. These will be landed in Crete about May, when a revolution is to break out in various parts of the Island. The two passengers are Cretan agents, entrusted with the purchase of arms. This is the ship some American correspondents said was intended for a raid on Cuba.

IRELAND.

The Land League Conference in Dublin to-day, unanimously passed a resolution in favor of speedily pushing forward the bill for the suspension of ejectments for non-payment of rent for two years, and Parnell and O'Donoghue, and three members of the Land League, were appointed a Committee to draft such a bill.

CORK, April 29.—The transhipment of the Constellation's cargo to the different British gunboats has been completed. The Valorous with the residue cargo, sailed for Galway. Captain Potter and the officers of the Constellation were entertained at a banquet to-night, given in their honor by the Mayor and citizens of Cork. The banqueting hall was magnificently decorated. At the entrance was a star in gas jets with the letters "U. S." in the centre. The three principal toasts were: "The President of the United States," which was responded to by Consul Brooks; "The Captain and officers of the Constellation," answered by Captain Potter, and "The donors of the cargo of the Constellation," acknowledged by Mr. Hepworth. Great enthusiasm was manifested. The American officers were repeatedly cheered, and the banquet was a brilliant success.

ITALY.

ROME, April 29.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Zanardelli, former Minister of the Interior, introduced the order

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The "Brigadiers" and the Pensions of Union Soldiers.

A Tribute to Southern Congressmen by a Leading Republican.

The Rage for Appropriations for Public Buildings.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1880.

CONFEDRATE CONGRESSMEN AND UNION PENSIONS.

The zeal and devotion of the Democratic party in Congress in behalf of disabled soldiers entitled to pensions, are so marked that they call forth praise, even from such partizan Republicans as Frye of Maine. In a speech a few days ago in opposition to Coffroth's Mexican pension bill, Mr. Frye paid this just tribute to the effort of the majority to do justice to Union soldiers :

I say for myself that I cannot help admiring the spirit of gentlemen on the other side who vote for our pension bills, who give their time and attention to this matter of pensions, who vote to appropriate for these pensioners something like $40,000,000 a year. I accord my admiration to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Coffroth,] chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. I have nothing to say against the gentlemen who have been in rebellion. They come up like men and vote for pensions for our soldiers I put my opposition to this bill upon one single ground—that we are asked to pension men who have no need of pensions. If the gentlemen in charge of this bill will so amend it that only those who are needy, or sick, or infirm, shall draw pensions, I will vote for this pension bill whether it pensions men who have recently been in rebellion or not.

On the same day General Hunton of Virginia, who was a prominent and able Confederate leader, moved a suspension of the rules to pass the bill for the increase of the metropolitan force of the District of Columbia, when Conger of Michigan, said "that should not pass. It provides for changing the law for the appointment of Union soldiers as patrolmen on metropolitan police force." In reply to this Gen. Hunton said:

I only want two minutes to reply to the gentleman. I do not mean to agree that the remarks made by the gentleman from Michigan shall go abroad to the country through the *Record* of this House without a reply and an explicit denial. He has stated here, sir, that this bill is an attack on the Union soldiers, and that every bill from this side of the House contains an attack on these soldiers. No Union soldier now on this police force is displaced by the provisions of this bill. I take it for granted that there is no other gentleman on that side of the House, or in this House, who believes me capable of making an attack upon the Union soldiers. And I wish to say further that this side of the House is incapable of doing so; for we stand here year after year and vote $50,000,000 pension to these Union soldiers of the United States.

Mr. Townshend of Illinois, added "over $60,000,000," and his statement passed unchallenged. The Republicans delight to style this the "Confederate Congress," and yet in the whole history of their domination in Congress they cannot point to a record like this in devotion to the cause of the defenders of the Union.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN CITIES.

A perfect avalanche of bills has been introduced into the present House for the erection of new public buildings in various cities and towns throughout the country, and appropriations for this purpose aggregating $900,000 have already been passed under a suspension of the rules. Besides the Secretary of the Treasury has sent in estimates amounting to $2,800,000 to continue buildings now under way. This makes a total of $3,700,000, or more than has been passed in all at any session since the Democrats have controlled the majority in the House. This does not include what is asked for Pittsburgh, Baltimore, or any of the other new buildings for which appropriations are asked. The calendar contains bills for five public buildings in Kentucky, two or three in Illinois, two or three in West Virginia, &c., twenty-four in all. General Blount, of the Appropriations Committee, says the House has run wild on the question of public buildings and no one knows where it will stop. He says there may be a reaction, but that with the log rolling disposition to help each other there is not much hope for it. He is unable to say what the committee will do in the Sundry Civil bill, but an effort will be made to keep the amount down to the smallest possible compass. There is no telling how Pittsburgh will fare in the general make up, but if the House goes on as it has been doing it will be the worse for Pittsburgh, as the Appropriation Committee will put the brakes down hard.

RELIEF FOR THE NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Townshend of Illinois, has by no means given up his idea of trying to obtain relief for the newspaper publishers. He says he expects his bill to place salt, wood pulp, printing paper and type on the free list will be reported to the House from the Ways and Means Committe, when it can be passed by a majority vote. If not he will move for a suspension of the rules on the first Monday in May when he can get the floor for that purpose. When asked whether he proposed to strike out salt he replied that he did not, as the bill was stronger with salt included, since it will rally to the support of the bill members representing agricultural communities. Mr. Townshend is deserving the thanks of the newspapers to a greater extent than any other member for the gallant fight he has made and proposes to continue for their interest. T. H.

THURMAN AT COLUMBUS.

Enthusiastic Reception and an Eloquent Speech.

He Pictures the Evils of a Strong Government.

Senator Thurman had an enthusiastic reception at Columbus on Saturday evening, and in reply to a welcoming address spoke as follows after some personal and introtory remarks :

It would be unjust in me not to say something at least upon the political questions, or some of them, that agitate the country. You will permit me, however, my friends, to be very brief. At no time am I a long speaker, and, therefore, it is but seldom that I am tedious. I shall speak to you, therefore, very briefly indeed, but what I do say I commend to your careful and thoughtful consideration. My friends, it has been said that every Presidential election is a crisis in this Republic, and though it might be doubted whether in the past that remark is so absolutely true that there was no exception to it, yet it must be admitted that in later years every Presidential election has in fact been a crisis in our affairs, and no one can tell how long it may thus continue to be. But of one thing I think we may be absolutely certain, and that is that the Presidential election of 1880 will be regarded as long as the history of this country shall be read and studied as a crisis in the affairs of this Republic. And why do I say this? I am not accustomed, it is not my want to magnify things. Why then do I say that this is a crisis in public affairs? Because, my friends, in my sincere judgment the election this year will go far to determine whether substantial liberty, substantial free institutions shall longer continue in America.

Judge Thurman then spoke for some minutes upon the phrase so often repeated by the opponents of the Democratic party, that "we need a stronger government." The meaning of this was that we should have a stronger national government to rule over the whole people of this country. The people should be content with the government as it has existed for three quarters of a century and under which we have flourished as no other people have flourished. There are but two modes of giving strength to a government One mode is fraught with beneficence to the people, safety, security and prosperity to the State. The other mode means despotism over the people and means ruin and ultimate destinction to the State. The first mode is to so constitute your government, and so administer that it will challenge and receive the affection of all the people who dwell under it, that they shall not merely obey it, but that they shall revere, esteem and love it. A government thus supported by its people whatever may be the form, however few may be the powers expressly confered upon it, is one of the strongest governments upon the earth, if not the very strongest. Such a government our fathers thought they had ordained for the people of the United States. Such a government the Democratic party has always advocated. The other mode of strengthening a government is to strengthen it merely by force—by great standing armies. This point was dwelt on at some length, and illustrations of the results of such kind of governments were given by reference to the rule of Great Britain over Ireland, the Empire of Russia, &c. The application made of the principles underlying these two forms of government was that the former mode was that by which the Democratic party sought to administer the government, while the Republican party resorted to the latter mode. He concluded as follows: "Now, my friends, in my judgment the great question which is to be solved is whether or no the strength of our Government in the future shall come from the affections of the people, or whether it shall be that strength that despots and despots alone, employ. There is much more that I might speak to you about of the necessity of reform; of the necessity of economy; of the necessity of lowering taxes, and all these subjects with which you are more or less familiar, but I promised you that I would not weary your patience, and I hope you will not allow me to weary myself." Again thanking the crowd he retired amid enthusiastic applause.

After the serenade a large number of citizens, including members of both political parties, visited Senator Thurman at his room in the Nell. Among others who called was Governor Foster. The Senator will remain in the city until next Thursday. He has a large amount of private business to attend to, which has accumulated during his long absence, and this will occupy most of his time until he returns to Washington.

DEEDS OF DEMONS.

Cold Blooded Murder of a Negro at Mixerville.

The Hanging of Crill—Assassinations and an Attempted Assassination.

A NEGRO MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD.

OXFORD, OHIO, April 25.—Late Saturday night the report reached here that a negro had been shot by a white man named Roberts the evening before somewhere near Mixerville, a small town about five miles southwest of here, in Indiana. The full particulars of the affair were gleaned this morning from the attendant physician, Dr. Jones, of Mixerville. The parties all reside in the vicinity of Mixerville, and it is known that there had been no quarrel between them previous to the killing, which took place last Thursday night on the Brookville road, about two miles west of Mixerville. The victim, Julius Robinson, who had been chopping wood near there, was on his way home, when he came in contact with Warren Roberts and William Birch, and Roberts said, "You are putting on a heap of style for a nigger," to which he replied, "Dis am a free country, boss." Birch then said, "Kill the d—d nigger, pard," whereupon Roberts deliberately drew a revolver and fired two shoots, the first taking effect in the left side about two inches below the nipple, and the second a little lower on the right side. The wounded man fell in the road, when the cowards fled the scene. There was but one witness to the dastardly act, an old negro who lives in a hut near by, and who came to the assistance of the sufferer and spread the alarm. The fugitives were soon arrested, and at the preliminary trial were bound over on the charge of shooting with intent to kill in the sum of $500 each. The wounded man lingered until half-past seven this morning, when he died of the wounds.

A MISSOURI TRAGEDY.

WAKENDA, MO., April 25.—An unfortunate affray occurred at this place about noon yesterday, resulting in the death of Fred. Speath, at the hands of a stranger, who called himself George Franklin. Speath was a brakeman on the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, and Franklin, with a friend, attempted to board a freight train for Kansas City, when Speath put the friend off the train, threw him down, took a pistol from him, and was in the act of clumbing on the caboose, when Franklin fired and shot Speath through the heart. Both Franklin and his companion were arrested, taken to Carrollton and lodged in jail.

PROBABLE MURDER.

WILLIAMSTOWN, KY., April 25.—A very serious affray occurred here about eight o'clobk last evening between Frank Everett and a negro named Charles Simmons. Simmons had bought a knife a few hours before with which, he said, to kill Everett. Everett hearing this, armed himself with a large piece of iron, and, meeting Simmons, assaulted him and literally pounded him into a jelly, fracturing his skull in several places. Simmons is not expected to live. He is regarded as a very dangerous character.

ASSASSINATION AT TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., April 24.—Wm. Myers, a cooper, was assaulted on the street at ten o'clock last night by an unknown man and probably fatally stabbed, the blade severing a temporal artery.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—Shortly after midnight Saturday night a most deliberate and cowardly attempt was made to assassinate Arty Duffy, as he sat in a helpless condition of intoxication in the doorway of Eph Holland's house on College street. The affair is shrouded in mystery, the only facts known being that the would-be assassin took his stand within ten paces of his unconscious intended victim, and fired two shots at him, neither of which, fortunately, hit the object at which they were aimed, though both struck the brick wall within a foot of his head. Duffy, who was so drunk that even the shooting failed to arouse him, had a close call, both bullets, which must have been extraordinary large caliber, and shot with intent to kill, plowing holes an inch deep in the brick wall of the house not more than a couple of feet from his head. The cowardly assassin had a splendid opportunity for his dastardly deed, but his aim was wretched, which alone saved Duffy.

EXECUTION OF CRILL.

NEWTON, N. G., April 24.—Fred Crill was hanged in the jail yard here on Saturday for the murder of his daughter, in Vernon township; on the 5th of June last. Only those authorized by law witnessed the execution. Crill left a statement with his counsel. Crill requested to see and examine the gallows. The Sheriff asked him if he did not think it would have a bad effect upon him and tend to make his last night more miserable than it might otherwise be. "No, it will not: I know my own feelings best." He was then brought out of the cell and examined the gallows critically. Testing the spring, he remarked: "I think that will work all right Sheriff." When the handcuffs were placed on his wrists, Crill asked the Sheriff to take them off and warm them; also to warm the noose.

A NEEDED REFORM.

Some Amelioration of the Condition of Jurors Needed.

Uncomfortable Rooms, Benches for Beds, and Cologne Perfumes.

The architecture of Court Houses generally is not of the highest order. The individual who makes the designs for them generally does so in utter defiance of all considerations of comfort, acoustics and convenience, aiming only to get an imposing exterior without regard to the purposes to which the interior is to be devoted. But most especially is the lack of conveniences for jurors noticeable. In no Court House in the State is there a decent room to be found in which jurors can remain with any degree of comfort over night. And the ancient and venerable pile on "the hill," which has long been known as the Court House of Allegheny county, is no exception to the rule, unless it be one of the most remarkable exemplifications of the extremity of uncomfortableness. The jury rooms are limited in size; they are not furnished at an expensive rate; no Brussels carpets, and carpets of no kind deaden the foot-falls; upholstered furniture never saw the interior of their bare walls; and the elegant benches made of the softest pine do not make of themselves things of beauty and individual joys forever. In fact a more cheerless and comfortless place could scarcely be imagined, not even a third class country store with one or two backless chairs and three or four well whittled bóxes and barrels for seats. Into these rooms the twelve "good men and true" who are to deliberate upon "the law and the evidence," are conducted, and are expected to render a verdict as free from bias as though they were taken into a region as free from care and personal discomfort as Lotus land. Generally considered it may be well enough that the conveniences of the jury rooms are limited, and their attractions of a decidedly negative order, for it is best that decisions should be arrived at as speedily as possible. But it is undoubtedly axiomatic that when a jury is compelled to spend one night or a week in the custody of the tipstave from no cause for which the jurors are responsible, that the Commonwealth should furnish them with decent accommodations. For instance, in a murder trial of several days, duration, when the jurors are constantly in the custody of the Court until the conclusion of the trial, it is an outrage that they should be compelled to remain in one of these comfortless rooms, without beds, for night after night. The jurors can be taken to a hotel for their meals, and certainly there is no good reason why they could not be taken there also for beds. If it is necessary that they should all remain in the same room, that could easily be arranged and a tipstaff remain with them. The exceedingly disagreeable jury rooms are the cause of making more than one business man, and other citizens accustomed to an ordinary degree of cleanliness and comfort, dread being called upon a jury for fear they have to spend a night in one of these rooms. Criminals themselves have better accommodations than are furnished to jurors.

And another thing which should be looked into at the Court house, is the bad condition of the sewers, or some other causes, which constantly make the atmosphere of some of the jury rooms of a nature to fairly rival the stenches of Cologne, not the perfume which bears the name of the most wretched, bad smelling city of Europe, but the stenches of that city itself. It is bad enough for persons who must serve the State as jurors, to be compelled to stay in the Court house all day when their sense of smell constantly protests against it, without compelling them to remain all night with this discomfort added to the others. A reform could well be made in these respects.

"Is there a man with soul so dead," who hath suffered the miseries of a cough or cold, yet neglected to try "Sellers' Cough Syrup?"

A Special Bargain

Good high cut Ladies' Lasting lace and Congress Gaiters at only $1 00 at G. D. Simen's Allegheny. FM

A working train on the Norfolk & Petersburgh road was thrown from the track on Saturday night, and two men killed and two injured.

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Is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. ap24:1wkW-5

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Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

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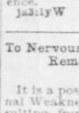

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An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true method, viz., Direct Application to the principal seat of the disease. The Seminal Pastille is prepared expressly for this purpose, and does not contain the usual drastic purgatives of pills. This mode of treatment has been used with the most wonderful success in the Hospitals of Paris, and we have the most unqualified testimonials from those who have used it in this country. We guarantee a cure in every case, or will refund the money. Price, $2 per box, containing sufficient to last one month. Sent by mail, sealed in plain wrapper, to any address, on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Agents wanted. Address all orders to

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee having met in the City of Washington, February 23d, has appointed Tuesday, the 22d of June next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. All Democratic, Conservative, and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations or differences, who can unite with us in constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in the delegation of the Convention.

At the last National Convention, held in the city of St. Louis, in 1876, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the States be requested to instruct the delegates to the National Democratic Convention, held in 1880, whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer, in force in the National Convention, and that the National Convention, and that the National Committee insert such request in the calendar of the next Convention.

[Signed.] W. H. BARNUM, Chairman.
FRED. O. PIERCE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of R. & S. WOODS, Attorneys at Law, was dissolved on November 30, 1879, by the death of Robert Woods, senior partner. All persons indebted to said firm are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, as surviving partner, who alone is authorized to settle the same, and those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement at my office, corner of Cherry alley and Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEPHEN WOODS, Jr.,
Attorney at Law.
No. 85 Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
PITTSBURGH, PA., March 23, 1880.
mh30:3t-Wap3:3m

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. ap14:eodWap17-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genereal Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languish ing on a bed of sickness, take

Hop Bitters

and be well.

Hop Bitters will cure You.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed your self with your pastoral duties; or a mother, worn out with care and work, or if you are simply ailing and ruin with chronic weakness, or if you feel weak and disheartened, without clearly knowing why,

Hop Bitters will Restore You

If you are a man of business, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work,

Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast,

Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are in the work-shop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating,

Hop Bitters Is What You Need.

If you are old, and your blood is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best.

One Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. It is perfect.

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L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS E, at NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 11th, 1880—120th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000.

Its Grand Single Number Distribution will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. *It never scales or postpones.*

Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT $2 EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, $1.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1

THE PRESIDENTIAL FIELD.

Vermont Edmunds Playing it Fine on J. Mulligan Blaine.

Republicans Discouraged by Result of Syracuse Convention.

The Way the South is Selling Out Taffy for Grant.

TILDEN AT WASHINGTON.

THE EMINENT STATESMEN OF CONGRESS ON SYRACUSE RESULTS.

[Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer, anti-Tilden.]

Samuel Jones Tilden is not now considered so much a corpse as he was two weeks ago, and the eminent statesmen about Washington who have been all along predicting that he only awaited decent burial to pass out of sight as an important political factor have taken to the woods. Even Tilden's most bitter enemies concede that his management of yesterday's New York Convention was a masterpiece, and that it demonstrated that he has lost none of his political sagacity, even if he is less vigorous physically than he was four years ago.

It is conceded that Tilden is a candidate in the fullest sense, and not a few who have no liking for the "old man" now say that he will either walk off with the Cincinnati nomination, or be the Warwick if he does not. It is thought that the influence of New York will have the tendency to stiffen Tilden stock in Pennsylvania, and enable him to shape the Convention in that State, to be held next Wednesday. No one here now believes that Tilden has any idea of withdrawing from the race, at all events, until after the clans have assembled at Cincinnati and it is demonstrated that he cannot himself be the nominee. In that event the very decided belief here is that he will throw his influence for Henry B. Payne for the first place, with Potter of New York, as the tail to the kite.

Congressmen are poor political prophets, and do not read the signs of the times aright. Up to within twenty-four hours of the meeting of the Convention, nearly all the New York Democrats in Congress declared that Tilden would be wiped out. The fact that the Convention was managed so as to prevent a row, or even to give Kelly the chance he sought to stir one up, is due, say Tilden's friends and enemies alike, to his remarkable adroitness and political foresight. He was too shrewd to fall into the blunder which it was hoped he would fall into; and at the same time in a peaceful manner, so to speak, he has walked off with all the substantial spoils —that is, he has got the vote of New York in his pocket.

The Southern men are furious. They now apprehend that Tilden is not to be scared off by the oft-repeated declaration that he cannot carry the Solid South. All of to-day they have been firing off their mouths in the corridors and cloak-rooms at the Capitol, saying that he must be squelched; but just how to squelch him is the problem, it having been demonstrated that mere wind is ineffectual.

Barnum, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is here. The greater portion of to-day he was closeted with Speaker Randall in the latter's private room at the Capitol. It was evident from the look of each that both feel highly pleased, and are arranging to help the Tilden movement in Pennsylvania. The more earnest friends of "Uncle Sammy" say that he will have at Cincinnati, as a starter, the solid votes of the New York, Kentucky, New Jersey and Massachusetts delegations, and will have a majority of the delegates from Pennsylvania, Missouri and New England and the Northwestern States.

The fact that Abram S. Hewitt, who in 1876 was Tilden's friend, but more recently has proclaimed against Tilden's nomination, was not selected as a delegate at large, is cited as evidence that the delegates chosen are all known Tilden men, and that Tilden so arranged the details to conciliate Hewitt by having him selected as one of the Electors.

EDMUNDS ON BLAINE AND GRANT.

The *Herald* explores the inner consciousness of Senator Edmunds on the Presidency and finds him for Grant to beat Blaine; that is, he don't like either, but vastly prefers the Third Term to Mulliganism. The *Herald* has these speculations which may or may not be correct:

Mr. Edmunds recognizes the fact that Mr. Blaine has great strength, and that, if the Grant men lose confidence in his nomination, Mr. Blaine may be nominated on the first ballot. The Blaine movement in Pennsylvania is so strong that, unless Grant has a clear majority of the delegates before the Convention meets, Don Cameron will be compelled, for the sake of his own power in Pennsylvania, to move the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and it is well understood by Mr. Edmunds and his friends that this is Mr. Cameron's intention. Mr. Cameron has already taken a very dangerous risk by antagonizing party sentiment in his State to the extent that he has done, and he does not intend to be counted against the winning man in the Convention whoever he may be. He admits that he has no control over the vote of his State when Gen. Grant is out of the way, and takes the ground that, in that case, he must conform to the wishes of his Republican supporters and go for Mr. Blaine. It is admitted by the friends of Gen. Grant that the Blaine delegates are likely to stick to their candidate after the first ballot, whereas, should there be a second ballot, Gen. Grant cannot expect to gain any votes, but much of the Grant support is likely to go over at once to Mr. Blaine. The policy of the friends of Mr. Edmunds is to keep the strength of Blaine and Grant as nearly even as possible until the Convention meets, when it is hoped that the Edmunds men and the Sherman men will hold the balance of power, and thus be able to accomplish the defeat of both Grant and Blaine.

THE RESULT AT SYRACUSE.

The Albany correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from a Republican point of observation, sent the following special on Wednesday as to the sentiment in Albany over the results of the Syracuse Convention:

A good many Republicans in the Legislature are disposed to regard the outcome of the Syracuse Convention as less favorable to them than it was hoped that it would be. It is acknowledged that Mr. Tilden's prospect for securing the nomination at Cincinnati is vastly improved by the Convention, and several cautious Republicans here are free to say that they regard Mr. Tilden as the most troublesome opponent that Grant could have.

The Republicans do not, as generally as they did before the Convention, place dependence upon the Kelly defection in the Democratic party. It is said that the Kelly faction will after a few weeks be confined to New York city. The country Democrats who voted for the Tammany leader are expected to get back into the regular ranks with as little noise as possible. It is known that several of the Democrats who were locally prominent in the Kelly movement, went voluntarily to the Tilden headquarters at Syracuse, after the test vote had been taken in the Convention, and gave assurances that so far as they were concerned the fight was over. These men are expected to wheel into line as quietly as possible for the support of Mr. Tilden.

A LEADING DEMOCRAT TELLS HOW GRANT WILL "CARRY THE SOUTH."

A Washington special dispatch says that the Democrats, who were cast down by the results of the extra session, have of late begun to believe that with a good and reputable ticket they can carry the country. They have watched with great care the third-term movement, and they all doubtless look upon Gen. Grant's success as the most important step in that direction. They have also been encouraged by the fact that the Republicans have been unable to find any other candidate who could be run with any chance of success

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, April 29, 1880.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 124,637 63
Exchanges	896,625 53

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of Saturday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅞	54⅝
Reading	29⅛	29⅝
P., T. & B.	15⅝	16¼
Lehigh Valley	51⅝	51⅞
U. Co.'s N. J.	160	....
Central Transportation Co	49¾	....
A. V. R. R. 7.30's	115	....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	115	....
Northern Pacific stock	27¾	28
Do preferred	52	52½
Lehigh Navigation Co	34⅝	34½
Philadelphia & Erie	15⅝	....
Northern Central	25	34
Hestonville	18¾	20

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Governments strong and a shade higher. Railroad bonds active but regular. State securities dull. Silver at London 52¼ pence.

The stock market opened firm, and there was an advance of ¼ to ¾ per cent., soon followed by a decline of ¼ to ½, the latter Canada Southern. About noon speculation became firm in tone, and under the leadership of Canada Southern the entire list recorded improvement, ranging from ¼ to 3¾ per cent. During the afternoon the market became irregular and unsettled and prices fell off ¼ to 3 per cent., the latter Reading; other coal stocks also noticeably weak. At the close some shares showed a slight recovery.

The *Express* say: "The flurry arising out of the calling in of loans by Canadian banks is over, and it is generally believed these institutions have now withdrawn all or nearly all the money they had out on call in this market. They have a large amount of time loans outstanding, but most of these do not mature until well into summer. There was nothing specially new to-day in regard to the taxation bill which now awaits the signature or the veto of Governor Cornell."

The earnings of the Iron Mountain road shows an increase of $24,000 for the third week in April.

The transactions aggregated 295,000 shares, of which 5,600 were Canada Southern, 66,000 Lackawanna, 4,500 Delaware & Hudson, 40,000 Erie, 5,000 St. Joe, 9,000 Iron Mountain, 17,000 Kansas & Texas, 7,300 Lake Shore, 2,000 Michigan Central, 8,000 Northwest, 15,000 New Jersey Central, 1,100 Northern Pacific, 9,000 Ohios, 13,000 Ontario & Western, 25,000 Pacific Mail, 9,400 Reading, 21,000 St. Paul, 2,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 12,000 Wabash & Pacific, 8,000 Western Union and 2,500 Nashville & Chattanooga.

Close—Money 3@6 per cent., closing at 3. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills 485; demand 488¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	106¼	New 4s coupons	107¼
New 5s coupons	104	Pacific 6s of 1895	125
New 4½s coupons	108¾		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana cons '51, 49		Virginia 6s	22
Missouri 6s	109	Virginia 6s new	22
St. Joseph	105	Consols	78
Tennessee 6s of '3	33	Deferred offered	6½
Tennessee 6s new	29		

STOCKS.

Central Pac. b'ds	112¼	Ohio Central	22
Union 1sts	112½	L. E. & W	31½
Land Grants	111	O. & W	29⅝
Sinking Funds	115¼	B., C., R. & N	69
Lehigh Wilkes	113	A. & T. H	20
St. P. & S. C. 1st	....	Do. preferred	60
C. St. L. I. 1sts	....	W. St. L. & P.	38⅜
Do. 2nds	....	Do. preferred	66¾
Erie 2nds	91¾	H. & St. J.	33
Rock Island	120	Do. preferred	72
Panama	189	Iron Mountain	48¾
Ft. Wayne	116	St. L. & S. F.	35¾
Pittsburgh	113¾	Do. preferred	51
Illinois Central	104½	Do. 1sts	66
C., B. & Q.	122	C., St. L. & N. O.	20¾
Chicago & Alton	138	Kansas & Texas	25⅝
Do. preferred	125	Union Pacific	86½
New York Central	0	Central Pacific	72
Harlem	80	Northern Pacific	28¾
Lake Shore	96¾	Do. preferred	51¾
Canada Southern	61¾	L. & D.	13⅞
Michigan Central	89	N. & C.	7¾
Erie	42¼	L. & N. A.	60
Do. preferred	64⅜	Houston & Texas	68
Northwestern	93⅝	Western Union	104¼
Do. preferred	130	A. & P. Express	42½
St. Paul	77	Pacific Mail	39½
Do. preferred	118¾	Adams Express	111
St. Paul & Minne	57⅜	Wells Fargo	104½
St. P. & O.	42	American	57½
Do. preferred	70½	United States	47½
Del. & Lac	84½	Quicksilver	12
Morris & Essex	106	Do. preferred	62
Delaware & Hud.	79	Caribou	24½
N. J. Central	75	Central Arizona	6
Reading	59¼	Homestake	35½
Ohio & Mississippi	33¾	Leadville	3¼
Do. preferred	73	Standard	20
Chesapeake & O.	20	Excelsior	18
Mobile & Ohio	19	Little Pittsburgh	6¾
C. & C.	75¾	Ontario	34
C. C. & I. C.	14½		

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	235½	Quincy	27
Copper Falls	11	Ridge	8½
Franklin	15¾	Madison	3
Pewabec*	20		

*New stock.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 29.—Consols for money, 98 15-16; account, 99. New 5s, 104⅝; 4½s, 111¾; 4s, 109¾. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 108; Pennsylvania Central, 56¾; Erie, ——; do. seconds, 93; Reading, 32.

Refined petroleum, 6¾d.

PARIS, April 29.—Rentes, 84f 30c.

ANTWERP, April 29.—Refined petroleum, 18f.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Cotton dull and easier at 6⅝@6 15-16d.; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American, 4,850 bales.

Breadstuffs—small business at lower prices. Wheat—California white averages 9s@10s 1d.; Club, 9s 10d@10s 3d; red western spring 9s 2d@10s; winter 9s 8d@10s 6d.

Corn—New western mixed, 4s 8d.

Beef—Prime mess 74s.

Bacon, short clear, 36s.

Linseed oil, 27s 6d.

Turpentine, 37s 6d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, April 29, 1880.

Trade was rather inactive to-day, but there was no material change in prices except in provisions, hams and sides having advanced a quarter. Wheat continues weak but unchanged; a further decline is looked for. Fresh eggs were selling slowly to-day at 10 cents. Butter is unchanged, as are all other articles noted below of which no special mention is made.

The following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 00@4 25; choice, $3 00@3 50; medium, $1 00@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—35@40c ₱ gallon; apple jelly, 8@9c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 40@1 45; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Creamery, 26@28c; choice roll 22@27c; solid packed, 18@19c; common to medium, 10@15c.

BERMUDA VEGETABLES—Onions at $2 75 per box; potatoes $6 50@7 00 per barrel; tomatoes 90c@$1 00 per box.

CIDER—Common, $4 00@5 00; sweet, $5 00@6 00; crab, $7 00@9 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—$4 00@4 25 per bush, $12 00@13 00 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 15c; prime Ohio factory, 14½@14¾c, jobbing; 14c wholesale; New York Goshen 15@15½c, jobbing; 14¼@15c at wholesale; Limberger, 13c; Young America, 16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 8½@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 29@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 8@8½c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 9½@10c; in cases, 10c.

HONEY—California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—New, $1 00@1 10 ₱ gallon; old, 85@95c; maple sugar, in small cakes, 12@13c ₱ lb; granulated, 12c.

ONIONS—Yellow, $6 00@6 50 ₱ barrel; red, $5 00@5 50 ₱ barrel.

ONION SETS—$8 00@9 50 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Choice early rose, 45@55c ₱ bushel; peachblows, 45@50c; peerless, 35@40c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 75@4 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 55@60c; dressed chickens, 10@11; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 11@13c; geese, 80c@$1 00 ₱ pair; live turkeys, 8@8½c.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 50 ₱ bushel; timothy, $2 60@2 75 for Western.

HOMINY—$3 25@3 50.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 10@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c.

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9¾	9¼
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs	10	9¾
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10½	10¼
Extra S. C. shoulders	6¾	6½
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	9¾	9½
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11¾	11½
Do. knuckles and rounds	13¾	13½
Do. all flats	10¾	10½
Beef tongues ₱ dozen	$ 6 00	
Bacon, shoulders	5½	
Do. short rib sides	8	
Do. clear sides	8¼	
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	12 00	
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	12 00	
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	7¾	
Do. do. in half bbls	8¼	
Do. do. in buckets	8¾	
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9½	
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¼	
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¼	
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7¾	

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	Per lb.
Fancy Rio	19
Choice Rio	18
Prime Rio	17
Good Rio	14
Ordinary Rio	13
Java	25 @28

Roasted Coffees.	
In papers	18 @20
In bulk	17 @18
Lower grades	15 @16
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30
Java, in bulk	27 @30

Sugars.	
Standard A	9¼@
Prairie B	8¾@
Ex. C	8⅝@
Refined yel	8 @ 8¾
Granulated	9⅝@
Powdered	10¼
Crushed	10¼
Cut loaf	10¼

Syrups.	
Choice maple fv'd	44
Prime " "	43
Choice sugar syrup	42
Prime " "	41
Good " "	40
Good molasses "	33

Spices (whole.)	
Cloves	39 @40
Allspice	17 @
Cassia	25 @28
Pepper	15½@16
Nutmegs	90 @1 00

Starch.	
Gloss	5½@ 7¾
Corn starch	6 @ 8½

Teas.	
Young Hyson	25c@1 00
Gunpowder	35c@1 00
Imperial	30c@ 80
Japan	30c@ 75
Oolong	28c@ 80
Souchong	25c@ 75

Manufactured Tobacco.	
Stud bud's, br'gt	48@52
do do mahog'y	45@50
do do dark	36@48
Louisville ma'y	48@50
Richmond br'nds	40@48
Bch't Cavendish	50@62
do twist	52@56
Natural Leaf	48@58
Fine Cut	34@40
Cut and dry	24@26
Gan Hd smo'g	38@48

N. O. Molasses.	
Choice	58
Strictly prime	5
Prime	

Centrifugal.	
Soda.	
Bl-Carb, k'gs	4¼
do as'td pa'rs	6
do " ¼ "	6¾
Sol. soda, k'gs	2

Candles.	
Star, full w'ht	12
Stearine ₱ set	9½
Mould ₱ set	9½

Rice.	
Rangoon	6¼@7¾
Carolina	7¾@8

Salt.	
No. 1, per bbl	$1 50
Extra " "	1 60
Dairy, " "	1 70

Flour, Grain and Feed.

FLOUR—Extra family $5 00@5 85; choice red, $5 75@6 00; fancy family, $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis $6 00@6 50; patents $7 50@7 75; XX bakers $5 50, $5 75@6 00; XXX bakers $6 00@6 25; low grade ₱ 75@4 25. Rye flour $4 50@5 00. Buckwheat flour $1 25 ₱ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 20; amber and mixed $1 12@1 17; rejected 80@90c.

CORN—Yellow shelled 46@48c; yellow high mixed shelled 44@46; ear 48@50; mixed ear 46@48c.

OATS—Prime white 41@41c; mixed do 38@39c.

RYE—85@86c.

BARLEY—Northwestern springs 85@90c; medium 75@80c; prime fall 85@95c.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $8 00@8 25 in barrels; common brands $5 50.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $20 00@24 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $17 00@18 00; upland prairie $14 50@16 00.

MILL FEED—Bran $17 00@18 00 ₱ ton; white middlings $21 00@22 00; brown do, $20 00; chopped feed $21 00@22 00; cornmeal, in bulk, $20 00@22 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Woodenware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $2 80; Muscatels, new, $2 50; mat raisins, $5 00 ₱ mat; new Valencia raisins, 8¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7¾c ₱ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 40c; do Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12½. Smyrna figs, new, 16c. Brazil nuts, 11c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Topioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 00; Messina Oranges, ₱ box, $4 25. Lemons—repacked, $5 50. Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ₱ doz., 90c@$1 80. Raspberries, do., $1 50; strawberries, do., $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 00; tomatoes, do., $1 40; corn, do., $1 30@2 00.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz., $1 75; No. 2 do., $2 00; No. 3 do., $2 25; No. 4 do., $2 50; No. 5 do., $2 75; No. 6 do., $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do., $3 50; No. 5 do., $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do., $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane, $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 52@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODEN WARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ₱ doz., $9 50; No. 2 tubs ₱ doz., $7 50; No. 3 tubs ₱ doz., $6 50; 2-hoop pails ₱ doz., $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz., $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackerel ₱ barrel, $28@40 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $13 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 small mackerel, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $4 50; lake pickerel, $3 00; lake herring, $4 00; George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ₱ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring, per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, 90c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ₱ lb, 53@58c; mixed, 38@45.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, April 29, 1880.

The market opened quiet at 73¾c., remained at that figure most of the day, closing finally at 73½c. Shipments, 32,228 barrels; charters, 26,300 barrels. Sales, 90,000 barrels.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OIL CITY, April 29.—Market opened at 73¾c bid for old. Closed at 73¾c bid for old.

PARKER, April 29.—Market opened firm at 73¼c bid for old. Closed at 73¼c bid for old.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Charters, none. Petroleum quiet; refined 7¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Market dull; S. W., 7¼c.

TITUSVILLE, April 29.—Market opened at 73½; highest 73¾; lowest 71½; closing at 73½. Shipments, 32,200 barrels; average 22,500 barrels; charters 26,300; average 15,600. Transactions 188,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—APRIL 29.—Cotton steady at 11 13-16@11 15-16c; futures quiet and firm. Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts 13,000 barrels. Wheat strong; receipts 64,000 bushels; No. 3 spring $1 13; No. 2 do. $1 20; ungraded red, $1 12@1 25; No. 2. $1 26@1 27; ungraded amber $1 27½; ungraded white $1 18@1 20; No. 2 do. $1 12@1 12½; No. 1 do sales of 110,000 bushels at $1 22@1 23½; No 2 red April sales of 136,000 bushels at $1 26@1 27; May sales of 448,000 bushels at $1 24¾@1 26; June sales of 32,000 bushels at $1 22@1 24. Corn—demand active for fresh lots; receipts 247,000 bushels; ungraded 53@53¾c; No. 3 51@51½c; steamer 52¾@53¼c; No. 2 53@53¾c; No. 2 white 54½c; round yellow 58@59c; yellow western 59c; No. 2 April 52¾@53c; May 47; July 47. Oats inactive; receipts 73,000 bushels; western mixed 39@42c; white western 42@48½c. Hay in good demand at 70c. Hops dull and nominal. Coffee firmer; Rio cargoes quoted at 13@15¾; job lots 15@18c. Sugar and molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice nominally unchanged. Petroleum dull and nominal; United 73½c; crude 6¾@7¼c; refined 7¾c; Tallow steady at 6@6 1-16c. Rosen firmer at $1 40@1 45. Turpentine firm at 33c. Eggs dull; western 10@11¼c. Pork quiet and firm; old mess $10 55; new mess $10 90@11 00. Beef firm; extra mess $10 25@11 00; Cutmeats stronger; long clear $6 87½; short clear $7 12½. Lard steady; prime steam 7.35@7.40c. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese quiet and heavy; western fine 14@14½; others 9@11c. Whisky nominal at $1 10@1 11.

PHILADELPHIA—APRIL 29.—Flour dull; Minnesota extra medium $5 25; good $5 50; choice $5 75; fancy $6 00@6 12½; Ohio good $6 00; St. Louis $6 25@6 50; winter and spring wheat $6 50@7 50. Rye flour light supply at $4 25@4 37½. Wheat unsettled and feverish; No. 2 red elevator $1 24; No. 2 red, April $1 23½; bid $1 25½ asked; May $1 22¾ bid, $1 23¼ asked; June $1 19¼ bid, $1 19⅝ asked; July $1 10¾ bid, $1 11 asked. Corn quiet for local lots but for spot lots in elevator and futures in more demand; western mixed on track 50½@51c; steamer on track 50@51c; rejected on track 49c; sail mixed April 51¾c bid, 52¼c asked; May 48c bid, 48½c asked; June, 45¾c bid, 46¼c asked; July 46¾c bid, 47c asked. Oats dull; No. 1 white 45½c; No. 2, 43½@44½c; No. 3, 42½@43c; No. 2, mixed 40@40½. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter dull and easy; creamery extra, 27@28c; New York and Bradford county and Pennsylvania extra 24@26c; western reserve extra 22@24c; good to choice, 18@21c. Eggs dull; western 10½c. Cheese firm; creamy 14c; good, 12@13c. Petroleum nominally unchanged at 8c. Whisky firm at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 1,100 barrels; wheat, 13,000 bushels; corn, 75,000 bushels; oats, 7,000 bushels.—Shipments 136,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, APRIL 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 12 cash; $1 11¾ April; $1 12⅝ bid May; 1 10 June; $1 04½ July. Corn moderatly active and higher; 36½c cash; 36½c May; 36c bid June; 36¾c asked July; rejected 35c. Oats firmer but not quotably higher; 29½@30c cash; 29½ bid May; 25½c bid June. Rye steady and firm. Barley steady and firm. Pork active, firm and higher at $10 60 cash and May; $10 17½ June; $10 27½ bid July. Lard—Demand fair and prices higher; 7.00c cash and May; 7.05c June; 7.10c July. Bulkmeats fairly active and a shade higher at $4 10, 6 35@6 55. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 3c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 22,000 bushels, corn 155,000 bushels; oats 79,000 bushels; rye 3,200 bushels; barley 1,300 bushels. Shipments—Flour 10,000 barrels; wheat 31,000 bushels; corn 299,000 bushels; oats 51,000 bushels; rye 1,400 bushels; barley 5,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat—Demand fair and prices higher at $1 12¾ May; $1 09⅞ June; $1 04½ July. Corn irregular; 36½c May; 36¾c June; 36¾ July. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork stronger; advanced 2½c. Lard firmer but not quotably higher.

BALTIMORE—APRIL 29.—Flour steady and active without change. Wheat—Western higher and firm; No. 2 western winter red spot and April $1 22¾@1 23; May $1 22½@1 22¾; June $1 19½@1 19¾; July $1 10½@1 10¾; August $1 08@1 08¾. Corn—Western higher and firm; western mixed spot 49½@49¾c; April 49¼c; May 47¼@47¾c; June, no bid; July 47½ asked; steamer 46c. Oats steady and quiet; western white 41@42c; do. mixed 40@41c; Pennsylvania 41@42c. Rye steady at 88@90c. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Butter steady; prime to choice western packed 22@26c; roll 20@25c. Eggs dull at 9½@10c. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Coffee unchanged and firm. Sugar dull; A soft 9¼c. Whisky dull at $1 10@1 10½. Freights to Liverpool per steamer quiet and easier. Receipts—Flour 1,121 barrels; wheat 77,300 bushels; Corn 74,300 bushels; Oats 1,200 bushels; rye 200 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 11,739 bushels; corn 80,700 bushels. Sales—Wheat 468,268 bushels; corn 19,500 bushels.

BOSTON—APRIL 29.—Flour steady; superfine western $4 00@4 50; western wheat Ohio and Michigan, $5 50@6 25; Illinois and Indiana, $5 75@6 50; St. Louis, $6 00@7 00. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 53½@56c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 1 and extra white, 42@54c; No. 2 white, 49½@50; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 44@48c. Rye nominally unchanged. Butter—choice western creamery 26@28c; ladle packed choice 22@23c, fair to good 18@20c. Eggs—western fresh, 11@12c. Receipts—Flour, 5,600 barrels; corn, 58,000 bushels; wheat, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 800 barrels; wheat, 20,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI—APRIL, 29.—Cotton dull at 11¼c. Flour quiet; family $4 90@5 25; fancy unchanged, $1 08. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red winter at elevator $1 16. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 41c. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed 35c. Rye quiet and firm 82c. Barley dull; extra No. 3 fall sample 94c. Pork firm at $10 25. Lard strong and closing at 7c. Bulkmeats in good demand and firm at $4 00@4 20. Bacon firm at $4 62½, 6 62¼@7 37½. Whiskv in fair demand at $1 05. Butter easier; choice western reserve 20c; choice Central Ohio 15@18c. Linseed oil steady at 80c.

MILWAUKEE, APRIL 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; opened and declined ¾c; closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 16; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 12; No. 2 $1 08¾; April $1 08½; May $1 08¾; June $1 08⅞; No. 3 98c; No. 4 95c; rejected 90c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 36¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2 29¼c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1 73½c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 spring 68c. Provisions quiet and firmer. Mess pork quiet at $10 00 cash or May; $10 00 June. Lard—prime steam 6.90c cash and May; 7.05 June. Hogs quiet and steady at $4 25@4 45. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 3½@3¾c. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 42,000 bushels; barley, 1,300 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,500 barrels; wheat, 2,300 bushels; barley, 950 bushels.

TOLEDO—APRIL 29.—Wheat firm; No. 3 white Wabash $1 10; No. 2 white Michigan $1 10; amber Michigan $1 14½; No. 2 red winter spot at $1 14¾; May $1 14; June $1 11½; August 97c; No. 3 red Wabash $1 10; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 14¾, No. 2 red mixed $1 11½. Corn steady and and high; mixed 41½c; No. 2 spot and May 39½c; No. 2 white 41¾c; rejected 38¾c; damaged 35c. Oats quiet; No. 2 34¾c; rejected 33c.

Closed—Wheat firmer and higher; No. 2 red winter spot $1 16½; May $1 14¾; June $1 12¾; July $1 03½; August 99c; No 2 amber Illinois $1 16. Receipts—wheat 63,000 bushels; corn 87,000 bushels; oats 8,000 bushels. Shipments 35,000 bushels; corn 100,000 bushels oats 11,000 bushels.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—April 29.—Busines remains quiet, with Commission houses and jobbing trade sluggish. Cotton goods in light demand, but leading makes, plain and colored cottons are steadily held by agents. Prints quiet at unchanged prices. Ginghams moving steadily. Men's wear woolens quiet, but generally firm.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, April 29, 1880.

Messrs. S. W. Dock, & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnishes THE POST the following report of the market, and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle this week have been fair and selling slow at about last week's prices. There is no prime cattle on the market. We quote as follows:

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$5 00@5 25
Good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4 25@4 35
Good, 900 to 1,000 lbs	4 00@4 35
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 50@4 00
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@3 50
Fresh cows	$20 00@45 00

SHEEP.

The supply was heavy on Tuesday and prices 10 cents lower than Monday, but run light to-day and clipped sheep firm; wooled sheep dull. We quote:

Extra, 110 lbs. to 120 lbs clipped	$4 90@5 10
Good, 95 lbs. to 100 lbs clipped	4 65@4 75
Fair, 80 lbs. to 90 lbs clipped	4 20@4 50
Common, 70 lbs. to 75 lbs clipped	3 25@3 75
Wooled sheep, 80 to 120 lbs	5 25@6 90

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were light during the past two days, and the market is somewhat excited to-day, all selling on arrival at the following quotations:

Philadelphias	$4 90@5 00
Best Yorkers	4 70@4 80
Common to fair	4 40@4 60
Roughs	2 50@3 50

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, April 26, 1880.

CATTLE.

The number on sale was somewhat less than that of last Monday, and the average quality was not so good; the most of the offerings consisted of those grading from fair to good, and the demand was chiefly for the kind last named. Drovers say they can make no money out of real fine heavy cattle; that the butchers are not willing to pay the price at which they have to be sold, and this explains the scarcity of the kind in question. The market was very active to-day, but there is no quotable changes in prices. Of the 546 on sale, 502 were from Chicago, 32 from Ohio and 12 driven in from the adjoining country. Sales were made at 5½@5¾c for prime beeves; 4¾@5¼c for medium to good, and 4@4¼c for common. Bulls sold at from 2½@4c, and veals at from 3½@5c. Fresh cows, $25 00@45 00 per head; 546 head were on sale.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number on sale footed up 325, against 63 last Monday; market fairly active and steady for sheep, but lambs, of which there appears to have been an oversupply, were draggy, and sold considerably below last week's prices. P. Sheitemantle sold wooled sheep at 7c, weighing 110lbs, and spring lambs at 8¼c to 9c. G. Goehring sold lambs at $2 00 ₱ head to 9c ₱ lb. Robinson & Jack, lambs at 8¼c to 8½c, and wooled sheep—common—at 6c.

HOGS

Sold, in a retail way, at 4¾ to 5c gross, a decline as compared with last Monday, and but few wanted. Butchers always use fewer hogs as the weather becomes warmer.

BUFFALO, April 29.—Cattle—Receipts 765 head; market dull, and drooping; demand light, thirty cars offering; fair to good; native shipping steers $4 15@4 55; fat heifers $4 40.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,400 head; market steady and unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts 4,075 head; market fairly active; and a shade higher, owing to continued light supply; plenty sales of stock reported for Saturday when prices probably rule lower; good to choice Yorkers $4 85@4 95; light mixed $4 75; heavy and medium $4 90@4 95; pigs $4 40@4 55.

CHICAGO—APRIL 29.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 29,000 head; shipments, 5,500 head; early movement free; prices steady; closed quiet and weak; mixed packing $4 00@4 45, chiefly $4 30@4 45; light $4 35@4 55; choice heavy $4 50@4 65.

Cattle—Receipts, 7,200 head; shipments, 3,700 head; market very dull; nearly all kinds dull; no clearance made; some have been here a week; shipping held at $4 00@5 10; butchers steady at $2 00@4 00; distillery bulls $2 90; stockers and feeders $3 05@4 05.

Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market steady and firm, with a strong feeling; clipped $4 50@4 65; wooled $5 40@6 40. No extra offered.

NEW YORK—APRIL 29.—Beeves—Receipts 980 head; more than 500 head for exportation; remainder for local slaughters; yesterday's prices for dressed beef slow at 7@8c for common to choice sides. Shipments to-day 600 head live cattle 1,043 quarters of beef; 800 live sheep 110 carcasses mutton; 100 head of live hogs and 120 dressed.

Sheep—Receipts 5,160 head; market steady at 6 00@7 80; unshorn sheep 5¾@6c; Southern spring lambs $7 00@10 00 per 100 pounds; mutton firmer at 8@10c.

Swine—Receipts 2,700 head; none offered alive; nominal value $4 75@5 00.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Cattle—Demand active and prices unchanged; supply large, export steers at $4 75@4 85; choice $4 65@4 85; good to prime $4 40@4 60; light shippers and good butchers $3 80@4 25; cows and heifers $2 50@3 25; fair to good $3 75@4 00; do. stockers $2 75@3 25. Receipts 2,900 head. Shipments 2,200 head. Sheep firm and unchanged; medium to good, clipped $3 00@4 00; good heavy $5 00@5 35; prime to fancy $5 40@5 75. Receipts 800 head. Shipments none.

CINCINNATI—APRIL 29.—Hogs stronger; common, $2 00@4 15; light, $4 25@4 55; packing, $4 15@4 50; butchers', $4 55@4 70. Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 1,100 head.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 26.—Beef cattle slightly more active and prices firmer; very best $5 00@5 50; first quality $4 60@5 00; medium $3 00@4 00; ordinary $2 50@3 00; most sales at $4 75@5 25; receipts, 1,926 head; sales 483 head.

Swine—Supply equal to demand; market generally dull; quotations $6 00@6 50; receipts $6,196 head.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,469 head; head; quotations—sheep $4 00@7 25; lambs $6 50@9 00.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON—APRIL 28.—Wool quiet and prices for many kinds of domestic almost entirely nominal in the absence of sales, and very little done for several days in washed fleeces; most dealers hold but small stocks and disposed close upon favorable terms but manufacturers holding off; Ohio and Pennsylvania 52@52½c; No Michigan, Wisconsin or other washed selling, and pulled wools 45@68c.

PHILADELPHIA—APRIL 27.—Wool quiet for American grades; Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and above 54@56c; extra 54@56c; medium 62@65c; coarse 54@55; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 50@52½c; medium 59@62c; coarse 54@55c; washed combing and delaine 54@65c; unwashed 40@46c Canada washed combing 52½@53c; tub washed 60@66c; pulled 45@55c.

ALL PERSONS RUPTURED

should know that Dr. Keyser has removed his office to his own residence, where the best trusses in the United States can be had. No extra charge for adjustment. All kinds of mechanical appliances for the cure of deformity made and applied. DR. KEYSER, 120, CORNER OF PENN AVENUE AND EVANS ALLEY.

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CARNIVAL AND CRIME.

Three Homicides and One Attempted Murder This Week.

Three homicides in Pittsburgh and vicinity and one determined attempt at murder, are chronicled this week.

SECOND AVENUE HOMICIDE.

Tuesday morning a few minutes after three o'clock, Jacob C. Merriman, engineer of the little steam tug Stella